

JULY 3.

Federated Malay States.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
1914.

CONTENTS:

NEGRI SEMBILAN ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1913.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

KUALA LUMPUR:

PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1914.

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NEGRI SEMBILAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue from all sources for the year 1913 amounted to \$3,071,799 as compared with \$2,838,602 for the preceding year.

The following table gives the totals under the principal headings compared with the previous two years:

	1911.		1912.		1913.
Land Revenue ...	\$ 295,989	...	\$ 337,356	...	\$ 354,723
Customs ...	653,169	...	797,138	...	741,230
Licences, Excise, etc.	1,061,926	...	1,168,193	...	1,367,287
Municipal ...	95,121	...	108,136	...	121,415
Fees of Court and Office ...	43,171	...	40,137	...	44,550
Interest ...	47,005	...	60,564	...	62,555
Federal Receipts ...	224,191	...	240,130	...	303,489
Land Sales ...	88,204	...	83,335	...	73,106

Land rents show a satisfactory increase, the figures for Land Rents and Mining Rents for the year comparing with the two preceding years as follows:

	1911.		1912.		1913.
Land Rents ...	\$216,559	...	\$251,348	...	\$282,915
Mining Rents ...	23,493	...	23,044	...	23,145

Under Customs the chief items compare with the two preceding years as follows:

	1911.		1912.		1913.
Export Duty on Tin ...	\$359,367	...	\$399,414	...	\$418,916
Export Duty on Rubber ...	185,292	...	254,316	...	203,302
Import Duty on Spirits ...	99,854	...	113,843	...	110,438

The increase in the quantities of tin and rubber on which duty was collected was in the case of the former 8.8 per cent. and of the latter 43.7, the smallness of the increase in the duty collected on the first commodity and the substantial decrease in the case of the latter being due to lower prices.

The heading "Licences, Excise, etc.," includes "Stamp Duties" and "Court Fines and Forfeitures." Both of these sub-heads show an increase as does also the sub-head "Licences," but the main increase is in the revenue derived from the sale of chandu. This item amounted to \$1,138,074 as against \$861,588 in 1912, an increase which was entirely due to the higher price at which chandu was sold, and was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the amount consumed.

The duty on spirits locally manufactured shows an increase from \$19,353 to \$45,065. This duty is mainly derived from the Seremban distillery, and the increase is principally due to the fact

that that distillery only commenced working in the second quarter of 1912. Under Licences the only differences which call for remark are in the amounts derived from licences under the Automobiles (now the Traction Engines and Motor Cars) Enactment and the Pawnbrokers Enactment. The first brought in \$9,912.50 as against \$1,901 in 1912 owing to increased rates of licence fees and the increase in the number of motor omnibuses, and the latter \$20,909 as against \$7,932 in 1912 owing to the reletting of the existing shops and the opening of several new ones in outstations.

Municipal revenue again shows an increase the bulk of which is from Seremban town.

Fees of Court and Office do not call for any particular remark. Under Federal Receipts an increase in forest revenue has to be recorded. This item amounted to \$64,920 as compared with \$57,535 in 1912 and \$51,291 in 1911.

Land Sales brought in \$73,106 only as compared with \$83,355 in 1912, but this was \$40,606 more than the estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure for the year was \$2,681,529 against an estimated expenditure of \$3,237,082. In 1912 the expenditure was \$1,962,354.

The following table shows for purposes of comparison the actual expenditure in the years 1912 and 1913 and the estimated expenditure for the latter year under the principal headings:

	Actual, 1912.	Actual, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.
Personal Emoluments	\$304,339 ...	\$ 308,852 ...	\$ 321,252
Other Charges	... 154,433 ...	... 174,335 ...	... 195,352
Federal Charges	... 738,693 ...	... 1,058,503 ...	... 1,028,727
Miscellaneous Services	25,851 ...	22,695 ...	32,454

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Annually Recurrent	\$ 46,475 ...	\$ 47,603 ...	\$ 51,000
Special Services	... 151,310 ...	... 403,253 ...	... 826,630

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Annually Recurrent	\$393,271 ...	\$438,018 ...	\$453,350
Special Services	... 129,132 ...	... 182,436 ...	... 302,250

The Public Works Department expenditure will be dealt with under that heading.

Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, as will be seen, show the usual savings on the Estimates, but both exceed the actual figures for 1912, the increase being mainly in the expenditure of the Sanitary Boards. Of items not shown in the above table Political Pensions again show a small decrease totalling \$13,418 against \$14,026 in 1912, Transport shows a small increase, and the expenditure on purchase of land (which included the cost of acquiring land in Seremban for a People's Park) was \$29,527.

Under Miscellaneous Services the difference between the actual and estimated expenditure is chiefly due to the non-completion until after the end of the year of the extensions of telephone communication between police stations.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

3. At the end of the year the excess of assets over liabilities amounted to \$2,738,162, an increase for the year of \$390,270.

APPENDIX A.

4. Statements of cash receipts and payments from 1st January to 31st December, 1913, and of assets and liabilities on the latter date are given in appendix A, together with comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for a period of five years.

II.—LEGISLATION AND THE STATE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATION.

5. His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar and the British Resident attended all the meetings of the Federal Council held during the year.

Twenty-seven Enactments were passed in that Council including the Supply Enactment, of which nine were amending Enactments and nine repealed and re-enacted with modifications and additions previous laws. Of these, special mention may be made of the Machinery Enactment which extends inspection and control to all kinds of machinery except electrical generators and motors and follows the English Factories and Workshops Act in prohibiting the employment of children in proximity to machinery in motion; the Agricultural Pests Enactment which provides for the protection of trees, plants and cultivated products from diseases and pests of all kinds and replaces an earlier Enactment the scope of which was limited to the preservation of coconut trees; the Police Assistance and Criminal Jurisdiction Enactment which re-enacts and supplements the provisions of the law for the rendering of mutual assistance by the Colonial and Federated Malay States Police and is of especial importance to Negri Sembilan in view of its frontier with the Colony; the Societies Enactment which replaces an earlier Enactment of 1900; and the Places of Public Amusement Enactment which extends to shooting-galleries and the like the powers of the police to regulate public billiard saloons. Of Enactments the substance of which is wholly or to a large extent new particular mention may be made of the Malay Reservations Enactment for securing to Malays their interests in land which in Negri Sembilan supplements the existing Customary Tenure Enactment which applies only to the Kuala Pilah, Tampin and Jelebu districts; the Food and Drugs Enactment; the Enactment for the Suppression of Betting Houses and Betting in Public Places; the Electricity Enactment which provides for the like control over electrical machinery to that provided in the case of other machinery by the Machinery Enactment; the Lunatics Reception Enactment; and Enactments dealing with Aerial Navigation and Wireless Telegraphy.

In the matter of subsidiary legislation the most important changes were the rule fixing higher selling rates for chandu; the imposition of an export duty on tin slag; new rules prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors (except at houses with first class licences) and of toddy otherwise than for cash; and new regulations as to the sale, purchase and possession of ammunition. Rules under the new Machinery Enactment were framed and published, and new rules under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactment and under the Vehicles Enactment came into force. Rules under the Electricity Enactment and a new draft of Petroleum Rules were under consideration.

STATE COUNCIL.

6. His Highness presided at all the meetings of the State Council held during the year. No Enactment was passed in this Council during the year, all Enactments except those applying to one State of the Federation only being now passed in the Federal Council.

The State Council met six times, all the Rulers being present at all the meetings except the Dato Johol who was on two occasions prevented by indisposition from attending.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE COUNCIL.

7. In addition to the transaction of a large amount of business of the usual kind the Council expressed its concurrence with the International Convention for the unification of certain rules of law relating to salvage and the prevention of collisions at sea, assented to the adhesion of the State to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan, and approved an agreement supplementary to that of the 21st June, 1912, for extending

the procedure laid down in the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to the case of the rendition of fugitive offenders between the State and British Possessions other than the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

Other matters discussed were the desirability of forming a Malay Volunteer Corps or establishing a Malay Militia; the details of the Malay Reservations Enactment especially as regards the definition of the word "Malay" in that Enactment; the amendment of the Muhammadan Laws Enactment so as to provide a penalty for Muhammadans keeping an eating shop open during the daytime in "Bulan Puasa"; and the contribution by the Federated Malay States Government to the maintenance of the Straits light-houses in Colonial territory.

CAPITAL SENTENCES.

8. The Council considered the evidence and the reports of the Judges in the case of three persons convicted of murder and sentenced to death, the sentence in two cases being commuted to penal servitude for life.

BANISHMENT OF
ALIENS.

9. Recommendations for the banishment of aliens considered by the Council during the year numbered 39; and 23 Chinese and two Tamils were banished for life, six Chinese for five years and two for three years, while in six cases the persons recommended for banishment were required to find security in varying amounts for their good behaviour.

INVENTIONS.

10. The applications for exclusive privileges in respect of inventions which came before the Council numbered 26—exclusive privileges being granted in 23 cases.

TOWKAY TAM YONG.

11. The Council lost during the year Towkay Tam Yong who had served on it for 14 years prior to his death, which occurred in August, not long after his return from a visit to Canton. He had much influence with the Chinese community and had done useful work as a member of the Council.

III.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

12. The land revenue proper was \$354,723 or \$17,367 more than in the preceding year. This amount is exclusive of land sales which realized \$73,106, and Land Office reimbursements \$4,361.

The share of the several districts in this revenue, and a comparative statement of land revenue for the years 1909-1913, are given in appendix B.

The Seremban Land Office collected \$216,114, or just half of the grand total \$432,190.

LAND RENTS.

13. Taking land rents (other than mining rents) only, the figures for the several districts compare with the two preceding years as follows:

	1911.		1912.		1913.
Seremban ...	\$86,595	...	\$112,829	...	\$130,388
Coast ...	34,060	...	38,279	...	45,954
Kuala Pilah...	37,501	...	37,422	...	41,636
Tampin ...	47,459	...	52,003	...	53,043
Jejebu ...	10,944	...	10,815	...	11,894
Total ...	\$216,559	...	\$251,348	...	\$282,915

All districts, it will be seen, show an increase, and the increase for the State amounts to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Of the total increase, \$9,317 was due to enhanced rent paid on land alienated at a rental of \$1 for the first six years and \$4 (or \$3) thereafter. The total area held on these terms exceeds one hundred thousand acres.

LAND SALES.

14. Land sales as already stated realized \$73,106, and to this total the Seremban and Coast districts contributed \$48,194 and \$10,616, respectively.

The total for the Seremban district includes the prices realized by the sale of town lots in Birch Road, of which 11 were auctioned at prices running up to \$1.33 per square foot.

ALIENATION.

15. The total areas alienated under agricultural and building titles are shown in appendix B.

During the year the alienated area increased by 10,607 acres, the number of new titles issued being 3,969, comprising a total acreage of 21,693 acres; and the number which reverted to the State or were cancelled being 199, with a total area of 11,086 acres. New grants issued numbered 878, and certificates of titles 121. Of the new grants 564 were in exchange for old and incorrect titles.

The total acreage alienated under agricultural and building titles at the end of the year was 361,922 acres, apportioned by districts as follows:

						Acres.
Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	119,132
Coast	...	...	...	...	...	91,232
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	74,262
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	59,694
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	17,602

The reduction in the Tampin district is due to the surrender by two estates of large blocks of their reserve areas.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

16. Of the total number of holdings, which is 45,762, no less than 39,642 are under 10 acres—over 14,000 of these being in the Kuala Pilah district and 12,000 in the Tampin district.

SMALL LOANS.

17. The system of making advances to native agriculturists was continued during the year with excellent results.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was \$22,161 as compared with \$16,969 at the end of 1912.

New loans were given out during the year to the number of 221—viz., 87 in Kuala Pilah district, 78 in Tampin district, 26 in Jelevu, 23 in Seremban district and seven in the Coast district.

The amount advanced during the year was \$24,350, and the repayments aggregated \$19,159.

The interest received was \$1,211.

The system has largely ousted the Indian money-lender from the kampongs.

REGISTRATION.

18. The Registry of Titles under the Registration of Titles Enactment is in charge of the Collector of Land Revenue, Seremban, who is Registrar for the whole State. The transactions registered during the year numbered 2,099, an increase over 1912 of 352, and the stamp duties amounted to \$17,297 as against \$16,255 in the previous year.

A comparative return of the registration work under the Land and Mining Enactments at each District Land Office is given in appendix B. For the whole State the number of these transactions was 4,707, an increase of 1,532 over 1912. The stamp duty was \$1,963.50 only, there being no transactions of any magnitude.

SEREMBAN LAND
OFFICE.

19. The Seremban Land Office was in charge of Mr. Cochrane throughout the year, and apart from the ordinary routine duties of the office much excellent work was accomplished, especially in the matter of the adjustment of the boundaries of holdings in Seremban town with a view to the division of the area remaining unbuilt on into suitable building blocks and the laying out of streets and back lanes. Mr. Cussen acted as Assistant Collector of Land Revenue from March to October, when his place was taken by Mr. Boyd who had, however, to be sent shortly after to act temporarily as District Officer at Jelebu.

The revenue amounted to \$216,114, to which land sales contributed \$48,194. The corresponding figures for 1912 were \$206,506 and \$54,970. In addition, \$452 was collected under the Rubber Dealers Enactment but is credited under Licences.

Land rents recurrent show an increase from \$110,527 to \$125,453, and mining rents a small decrease from \$15,524 to \$15,355.

Survey fees collected amounted to \$10,708 and demarcation fees to \$2,598 as against \$12,189 and \$2,461 in 1912.

The number of lots settled during the year was 1,234.

There were no arrears on the rent-rolls at the end of the year.

Applications for land to be held under grant numbered 178, covering an area of 4,535 acres. Of these, 125 covering 2,123 acres, were approved. Most of these applications were for rubber cultivation, and the demand for land for this cultivation, especially by Chinese, continued throughout the year in spite of the fall in the market price of rubber.

Applications by Asiatics for small holdings to be held by entry in the mukim register were approved to the number of 828, with an area of 1,424 acres—foreign Malays figuring largely among the applicants. Additions to the mukim registers numbered 602 lots and 472 extracts were issued, but there are still far too many approved applications awaiting plans from the Survey Office.

The number of unsatisfied requisitions for survey at the end of the year was 1,317.

The surrenders of land by three estates totalling 516 acres mentioned in my report for 1912 were completed, but no other reserve land was given up by estates during the year.

Eleven building lots were auctioned in Birch Road as already mentioned in paragraph 14. Most of the unbuilt on land in Seremban town is held under titles issued many years ago and is now being cut up into lots for building.

Applications for mining land numbered 59, of which 37, with an area of 487 acres, were approved. Fifty seven leases, covering an area of 1,164 acres, were cancelled. In April a large number of lessees were called upon to show cause why their leases should not be forfeited for non-compliance with conditions, with the result that either the leases were forfeited or work with the prescribed labour force was resumed.

Under the Rubber Dealers Enactment 660 certificates were issued, 327 licences to treat and five dealers' licences.

Individual mining licences issued numbered 321.

LAND OFFICE,
PORT DICKSON.

20. Mr. Langston, who was in charge at the beginning of the year, went on leave in April and was succeeded by Mr. Nairn.

The revenue collected, exclusive of land sales and revenue under the Rubber Dealers Enactment, was \$54,949 as against \$52,752 in 1912.

Land sales brought in \$10,616 against \$13,192 in the previous year.

The fees for survey and demarcation amounted to \$6,892 and \$561, respectively. The 1912 figures were \$12,160 and \$502.

Land rents recurrent rose from \$38,197 in 1912 to \$45,833 in 1913. There were no arrears on the rent-rolls at the close of the year.

The area alienated during the year for agriculture was 4,767 acres, which included one block of 1,200 acres and another of 1,000 acres, both taken up for rubber.

Applications for land over 10 acres numbered 30, and under 10 acres 178. A few building lots were auctioned towards the close of the year at Pengkalan Kempas and Pasir Panjang, and there was some demand for shop lots in Port Dickson towards the end of the year. There is much land however in that town alienated in building lots years ago and not yet built on.

The number of lots settled during the year was 192. There were no lots awaiting settlement at the end of the year.

The number of unsatisfied requisitions for survey at the end of the year was 335, covering 5,543 acres.

No new land was taken up for mining during the year. The area under mining leases is only 277 acres, but most of the lots are regularly worked and there were several applications under consideration at the end of the year.

Under the Rubber Dealers Enactment 334 certificates were issued, 132 licences to treat and one dealer's licence.

No individual mining licences were issued.

LAND OFFICE,
KUALA PILAH.

21. Mr. Winstedt remained in charge throughout the year with Raja Kamaralzaman as Chief Malay Assistant in place of an Assistant District Officer.

The revenue collected, exclusive of land sales, was \$53,328 as compared with \$51,781 in 1912. Land rents recurrent show a substantial increase from \$37,093 in 1912 to \$41,262 in 1913. The fees collected for survey and demarcation amounted to \$3,586 and \$1,405, respectively, as compared with \$7,011 and \$1,120 in 1912.

Land sales brought \$7,754 as compared with \$9,482 in 1912.

Arrears on the rent-rolls at the end of the year amounted to \$13.60.

The area alienated during the year for agriculture was 5,380 acres, of which 1,320 acres were applied for during the year.

The number of unsatisfied requisitions with the Survey Office at the end of the year was 3,165.

There were 896 extracts in the office on 31st December awaiting issue which were received too late to be issued before the close of the year. The number of new extracts actually issued was 512.

There is little mining in the district but there was some prospecting by Europeans at Ulu Langkap.

The total of mining rents was \$1,565. Individual mining licences issued were 405.

Certificates under the Rubber Dealers Enactment numbered 291, licences to treat 253, and one dealer's licence was issued.

TAMPIN AND
REMBAU
LAND OFFICES.

22. Mr. Pennington continued in charge throughout the year with Mr. Beech as Assistant District Officer in Rembau from March.

Tenku Ngah, the Chief Malay Assistant at Tampin, died on the 26th February and his place was not filled.

The land revenue collected, exclusive of land sales, was \$60,057 as compared with \$60,740 in 1912. Land rents recurrent totalled \$51,717 against \$50,527 in the previous year, but survey fees and demarcation fees both show a decrease, being \$3,740 and \$1,704, respectively, in 1913 and \$5,600 and \$1,828 in 1912.

Land sales brought in \$3,938 as compared with \$2,620 in 1912.

Arrears in the rent-rolls amounted to \$1.50, since collected.

The area alienated for cultivation in 1913 was 6,548 acres, but most of this had been applied for before the beginning of the year.

The actual applications for land over 10 acres during the year numbered 34 only, and of these 17 were withdrawn or not proceeded with.

No less than 2,447 acres reverted in the course of 1913 to Government, and there was also a surrender of 3,500 acres of jungle by the Asahan Division of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, and another large surrender of unused land by the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Company.

The number of unsatisfied requisitions with the Survey Office on the 31st December was 1,133, and the number of holdings awaiting registration in the mukim register 1,979.

Mining is practically non-existent in the district, the total of mining rents being \$29. During the year an application was made for the old Chendras Gold Mine, but on auction there was no bid. Under the Rubber Dealers Enactment the licences to treat issued numbered 166.

JELEBU LAND
OFFICE

23. This office was in charge of Mr. Cussen till March, when he was succeeded by Mr. Stark who, with a short absence during which Mr. Boyd acted, was in charge till the end of the year.

The revenue collected, exclusive of land sales, was \$22,830 as against \$24,912 in 1912. Land rents recurrent increased from \$10,618 in 1912 to \$11,853, and mining rents from \$5,408 to \$5,858. Fees for survey and demarcation both show a decrease. The amounts for 1913 were \$1,800 and \$623, whereas in 1912, \$5,323 and \$788 were collected.

Arrears on the rent-rolls amounted to \$128, but have since been collected.

Land sales realized \$2,604 (of which \$2,395 was premium on mining leases) as compared with \$3,101 in 1912.

Applications for agricultural land numbered 134, of which 125 were for less than 10 acres; and applications for mining land 56. The area alienated for agriculture was 952 acres and for mining 428 acres. The titles issued during the year numbered 382—viz., 239 grants and certificates of titles, 58 mining leases, and 85 mukim extracts.

The mining land which reverted to Government during the year was 2,314 acres, mostly old 25-year leases which expired and were not renewed.

Individual mining licences decreased to 199 from 264 in 1912. The number of licences to treat issued under the Rubber Dealers Enactment was 17.

CULTIVATION.

24. Only approximate figures of the acreage actually under different kinds of cultivation can be given, but the following may be accepted as not far wide of the mark :

						Acres.
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Padi	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
Coconuts	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Gambier	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Nipah	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Fruit trees	...	...	...	...	...	12,000

Here and there in the Coast district may be found small patches under pepper ; but the cultivation of this product and of coffee, both of which were at one time of considerable importance in this State, appears to be almost extinct.

RUBBER.

25. Of the area under rubber nearly half is in the Seremban district and nearly 30,000 acres in the Coast district, the bulk of the rest being in the Tampin district and Rembau, there being only a few estates in the Kuala Pilah and Jelebu districts.

In spite of the continuous fall in price from 4s. 8d. in January to 4s. in March, 3s. in June, and about 2s. 3d. at the end of the year, the area under this cultivation increased, and no land actually planted was, so far as I am aware, abandoned. Applications for small areas for rubber planting continued to be received, especially from Chinese, up to the end of the year, although a number of applications for larger areas made at the end of 1912, or in the early part of 1913, were dropped, and in two cases, as already mentioned, companies surrendered portions of their unused reserve.

Some of the younger companies, especially those of the boom year, were hard put to it for the time to find money to carry on with, but the effect of the fall in prices has been beneficial to the industry by compelling directors and managers to study economy and by directing attention to the need for standardization. Another beneficial effect was the check put on the practice of tapping young trees before they had reached maturity.

On the other hand it is to be recorded with regret that the low prices affected in a special degree the position of the individual owner managing his own property, and that many properties were not as well upkept as formerly and began by the end of the year to show signs of neglect ; and it is open to doubt whether some of the devices adopted for curtailing current expenditure, such, for example, as the wholesale reduction of the salaries of managers and assistants and the replacement in many cases of experienced men by others at a lower rate of pay, are likely in the long run to prove really economical.

The amount of rubber shown as exported from Negri Sembilan was 3,995.77 tons in 1913 as against 2,781.49 tons in 1912, but much of the rubber produced in the State leaves the Federated Malay States *via* Port Swettenham.

PADI.

26. The acreage under padi shows, I am glad to say, a substantial increase, but it is still not so large as it should be, many old sawahs, in the Coast and Seremban districts in particular, having been left uncultivated for some years. An excuse is always ready to the effect either that the sawah has become salt (if it lies near the sea) or that the water supply has been fouled by mining operations higher up stream, or is deficient or excessive, as the case may be, and in some cases this is certainly true, but often the neglect of a sawah is due merely to the disinclination of the Malay peasantry, who are throughout the State far better off than formerly, to undertake

the work of preparing the fields in time. The rice is all consumed locally, and nowhere in the State is padi grown with a view to export.

The harvest for 1913 was good throughout the State, and in the Terachi and Jempol valleys it was a "record" one. In a few cases assistance was given to the local Malays to improve the irrigation of their fields, and more is being done in this direction this year; but there is little room in Negri Sembilan for irrigation schemes on a large scale, and the newly-established irrigation branch of the Public Works Department has not yet had time to turn its attention to this State. Of the total area cultivated in 1913, over 14,000 acres was in the Kuala Pilah district and over 12,000 in Rembau and Tampin; Jelebu with its small and scattered Malay population had little over 2,000 acres cultivated, and in the Coast district padi planting has almost ceased. In the Seremban district I am glad to notice a small increase.

In most localities there is little doubt that the yield of the fields might be increased by improved methods, and this matter is engaging the attention of the Agricultural Department.

COCONUTS.

27. The coconut palm grows well all over the State, but the Malay owner is apt to neglect the trees, although there is an improvement in this respect. There are said to be 84,000 coconut trees in the Kuala Pilah district and 75,000 trees in the Tampin district, but in some of the kampongs many of the trees are almost past bearing.

In the Coast district there are several estates planted with coconuts under European management but not yet in the producing stage.

Copra stood at a good price throughout the year and it is satisfactory to observe signs that the Malays in all districts are planting more trees and devoting more care to this cultivation from which their attention was temporarily diverted by dazzling prospects of large profits to be made in rubber.

OTHER CULTIVATIONS.

28. Of tapioca and gambier there is little to say except that both are gradually disappearing. The high prices of the former in 1912 seemed at one time likely to lead to more being planted, but the price declined steadily throughout 1913.

It is to be regretted that there is not more variety of cultivation, and it is to be hoped that a revival of pepper and coffee growing may shortly be seen. There are about 100 acres under camphor in the Jelebu and Kuala Pilah districts and there seems no reason why other cultivations such as cinchona should not also be given a trial.

LOCUSTS.

29. In my report for last year I referred to the arrival of the first swarm in the Linggi district in April of that year, and the spread of the pest all over the State. During 1913 the Agricultural Department began a systematic campaign for their extermination which has met with much success. By the end of the year the swarms seen were fewer and also smaller, and I have heard it hazarded that their extermination will be complete before the end of this year. The most surprising fact connected with the visitation has been the very small amount of damage done to crops.

PROTECTIVE BELTS.

30. During the year the lines of a number of protective belts were laid down on the map. These belts are one mile wide and are to be kept entirely free of cultivation with a view to checking the spread of pests. A large part of the State is now completely protected in this way but it was not possible to make the system as complete as I should have liked to make it owing to the extent to which land has been alienated and planted in continuous stretches in the Seremban and Coast districts and the sub-district of Rembau.

IV.—MINING.

GENERAL.

31. Mr. Satow was Acting Assistant Warden until March, when Mr. Hughes returned from leave. Mr. Hughes went into hospital in May and was placed on pension from 1st November, and from June to the end of the year Mr. A. R. Mynott was in charge of the department.

The revenue from all sources relating to mining was \$463,149 as compared with \$437,656 in 1912. To this amount tin duty contributed \$418,916 and mining rents \$23,145.

The labour force employed in mining in this State showed a small decrease from 10,240 in 1912 to 10,059 in 1913, but there was an increase in the holders of dulang passes who are not included in the above figures from 202 to 361. Of the 10,059, all but 77 Malays and seven Indians were Chinese, 5,725 of whom worked on tribute. The number of individual licences was 921 compared with 1,096 in 1912. The horse-power of plant employed was only 759.

TIN.

32. The average price for the year was \$99.57 per pikul as compared with \$103.30 per pikul in 1912.

The export of tin is returned as 31,658 pikuls with a value of \$3,152,248 as compared with 29,070 pikuls with a value of \$3,003,019 in 1912. But the actual output was larger, 8,005 pikuls produced in Negri Sembilan being exported through and paying duty in other States as against 434 pikuls produced in other States which were exported through and paid duty in this State. The actual output was therefore 39,230 pikuls.

PRINCIPAL MINES.

33. The only open-cast workings of any importance were at Geboh, Chukong, Rahang, Rasah and near Kuala Sawah. The chief underground workings were at Rahang, Lenggeng and Lukut.

The Seremban Tin Mining Company obtained 1,041 pikuls of tin-ore and 153 pikuls of wolfram by hydraulicing under natural head; and Kenaboi, Limited, employing two elevators, 2,700 pikuls of tin-ore and 77 ounces of gold.

The Titi Tin Company opened up abandoned lode workings, and from surface lode mining and shafting on tribute obtained 8,001 pikuls of ore which was sent to Perak and Selangor to be separated, yielding about 15 per cent. of wolfram. This company also obtained 946 pikuls by hydraulicing and employed a large number of tributers on shafting.

The Société des Etains de Kinta carried on prospecting work over 420 acres at Lukut with a view to bucket dredging operations, but did not in the end take up any land there. A syndicate was formed to work a new area at the 5th mile on the road to Jelebu, adjoining the Bukit Terip forest reserve, which is said to promise well, but had not commenced operations at the end of the year. No work was done on the Setul Hydraulic Mining Company's property.

WOLFRAM.

34. The export of wolfram is recorded as 574 pikuls. None was returned as exported in 1912. In addition, 1,622 pikuls of wolfram were produced from ore won in Negri Sembilan and sent to Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur for treatment.

GOLD.

35. The export is returned as 50 ounces as against 92 ounces in 1912. All of it came from Kenaboi. Gold used to be won at several places in the State, notably Chindras and Batu Bersawah,

both of which mines were abandoned chiefly on account of the high cost of transport, and with improved means of communication may perhaps be made to pay in future.

MINERAL ORES ENACTMENT.

36. The revenue derived from fees under this Enactment was \$2,309, and the number of ore-buyers' licences and sub-licences was 23 and 18, respectively. In 1912 they were 25 and 12.

ACCIDENTS.

37. The number of deaths due to accidents in connection with mining operations was 12, death being due in four cases to foul air in underground workings.

V.—FORESTS.

RESERVES.

38. Additions were made during the year to the area of reserved forest estimated at 20,976 acres, and 356 acres were excluded by revocation. The area reserved at the end of the year is estimated at over 270 square miles, or more than 10 per cent. of the estimated area of the State.

The following are the areas added: 4,550 acres added to the Labu reserve which is now joined to the Sendayan reserve; 1,240 acres added to Sendayan reserve; 3,600 acres added to Kopis reserve; 1,450 acres added to Gemas reserve; 2,646 acres added to Tebong reserve; 500 acres added to Pasoh reserve; and 6,900 acres added to Triang reserve.

The excisions were 296 acres cut off the Lenggeng reserve and 60 acres which had been included in error in the Pasir Panjang reserve.

The Deputy Conservator reports that 263 miles of old boundaries and $49\frac{1}{4}$ miles of paths were upkeep, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new paths constructed.

Improvement clearings and countings were done in the Senawang, Senaling, Kopis, Seriting and Pasoh reserves, and 939 acres of plantations were upkeep. No new planting was done.

The timber taken from reserved forests by licensees under agreement was 212 tons, all from Senaling, and 9,572 poles. Five hundred and thirty tons of firewood were taken from the Sepang reserve. Of other produce from reserved forests there was a large increase in the output of damar penak which amounted to 919 pikuls. Rotans taken amounted to 6,935 bundles.

UNRESERVED FORESTS.

39. The timber taken from unreserved forests is given as 15,511 tons of 50 cubic feet; and in addition the firewood taken is estimated at 43,000 tons (including 18,700 tons taken free by miners), and the charcoal at 6,422 tons. Sleepers to the number of 27,450 were supplied to the Railway Department. The damar output was 2,270 pikuls as against 1,501 pikuls in 1912, but other produce shows a decrease.

REVENUE.

40. The forest revenue amounted to \$64,920 against \$57,535 in 1912, an increase of \$7,385, spread over all the districts except Seremban, where there was a small decrease.

VI.—SURVEYS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

41. The topographical survey of the State commenced in 1912 by the Colonial Survey Section of the Royal Engineers under Captain Duman, R.E., made good progress considering hindrances caused by sickness and rain.

By the end of 1913 about 680 square miles had been completed on a scale of one inch to the mile with contours at 50 feet intervals. Two standard sheets comprising about 340 square miles and including

parts of the Coast and Seremban districts are now being reproduced in Kuala Lumpur. Work is now being carried on chiefly in the Tampin and Kuala Pilah districts. A map of Seremban and neighbourhood on a scale of three inches to the mile was published during the year under the direction of Colonel Jackson, R.E., Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States.

To expedite the work the strength of the Section was increased by the War Office in September by two more non-commissioned officers.

REVENUE SURVEYS.

42. Mr. Goodyear continued as Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, throughout the year.

The expenditure amounted to \$210,028 which was \$23,010 more than in 1912 owing to the larger number of parties at work in the field, but there were considerable savings on the estimate owing mainly to appointments which could not be filled.

The survey fees, etc., collected by the Land Offices were less than in 1912 and totalled \$37,978 only, but much work was done which was recorded at Government expense, and in particular the actual cost of work done for the Forest Department was \$10,336.

FIELD WORK.

43. More work was done than in any previous year, the mileage traversed being 2,013 miles and the number of lots surveyed 4,706, representing an area of 114,783 acres. The large area is due to forest reserves, four of which, aggregating 81,135 acres, were surveyed. The average cost per acre was \$1.16 for the year. The survey for grants to replace old agricultural leases issued in early days on plane table surveys is now almost completed, and the survey of old building lots in Seremban town was taken in hand.

A detailed survey of roads and buildings within town limits was also in hand and good progress made. There was a good deal of work done in surveying sub-divisions of old titles now being cut up into building lots.

OFFICE WORK.

44. The arrears of office work are still very heavy but the drafting staff has been strengthened, and in December nine Draftsmen were transferred from other offices to form a special section to help in reducing these arrears. The number of documents of title prepared was 4,560 as compared with 2,826 in 1912. This number includes 1,231 grants, leases and certificates of title. The number of unsatisfied requisitions at the end of the year was 10,886, or more than 2,000 more than at the end of 1912, the number of requisitions received during the year being 4,634. These figures do not include the large number of native holdings of old date which were in existence before the system of requisitions for survey was started and which still remain to be dealt with.

VII.—FISHERIES.

GENERAL.

45. There is little improvement to report in regard to this industry which has been languishing for several years.

The number of fishing licences issued increased from 168 to 179, and of fishing boat licences from 176 to 194. Of the former, however, some were only taken out for short periods. Most of those actually engaged in the fisheries come from Malacca.

VIII.—TRADE.

46. The value of exports, excluding bullion and specie, is returned at \$13,360,780 as compared with \$14,878,024 in 1912 and \$8,419,046 in 1911. The decrease is of course due to the low price of rubber.

The value of imports was \$6,399,896 compared with \$5,668,658 in 1912 and \$4,630,404 in 1911.

IMPORTS.

47. The main increase is under heading A—*viz.*, live animals, food, drink, etc., the chief item being rice, of which 383,423 pikuls valued at \$2,397,981 were imported compared with 309,466 pikuls valued at \$2,012,164 in 1912. Wheat flour showed a decrease from 43,357 bags to 41,931 bags. Malt liquors show an increase from 51,233 to 59,350 dozen quarts, and European spirits an increase from 8,440 to 10,478 cases. The figures for arrack and samsoo, on the other hand, show a decrease from 29,639 gallons to 22,347 gallons. The imports of cotton piece goods declined from 98,851 pieces to 60,175 pieces, while the quantity of petroleum imported rose from 77,844 tins to 139,588 tins.

There was a substantial increase in manufactured articles from a total value of \$1,215,085 in 1912 to \$1,489,240 in 1913.

The value of tobacco and cigars imported was \$319,221 against \$284,832 in 1912.

EXPORTS.

48. Under exports the chief items compare with the preceding year as follows:

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
		Tons.	Tons.	\$	\$
Rubber	...	2,781.62	3,995.77	11,277,083	9,789,992
		Pikuls.	Pikuls.		
Tin	...	29,070.85	31,058.61	2,998,021	3,155,909
Tapioca	...	40,321	21,667	269,155	146,725
Gambier	...	12,466	12,388	154,530	130,796
Copra	...	364	660	3,678	8,041
Pepper	...	733	299	15,563	13,763
Damar	...	490	3,399	7,774	25,772

IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS *via* OTHER
STATES.

49. It must be borne in mind that the import and export figures only give a very rough idea of the consumption and output of the various commodities for the State owing to the free movement of merchandise within the Federation.

TRADE BY
COUNTRIES.

50. Of the total imports, goods to the value of \$4,548,879, or more than two-thirds, came from Singapore; and of the total exports, goods to the value of \$7,746,484, or nearly 60 per cent., went to the same port. The figures for Penang were, imports \$718,125 and exports \$1,370,420; and for Malacca, imports \$280,227 and exports \$953,413.

In 1912 the value of goods exported to Singapore was returned as \$2,873,757 only, but in that year rubber shipped to the United Kingdom *via* Singapore was treated as an export to the United Kingdom.

PORT DICKSON.

51. For Port Dickson alone the figures of imports and exports compare with the previous year as follows:

		Values.	
		1912.	1913.
Imports	...	\$ 5,481,255	\$ 6,068,256
Exports	...	13,721,866	11,705,846
Total	...	\$19,203,121	\$17,774,102

IX.—SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND TON-
NAGE OF VESSELS
CLEARED.

52. The number and tonnage of steam vessels and native craft which cleared from Negri Sembilan ports during the year compare with the year 1912 as follows:

				1912.		1913.	
				Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAM VESSELS.							
PORT.							
Port Dickson ...	...	...	...	573	189,786	567	192,950
Kuala Lukut ...	...	...	...	75	3,192	48	2,064
Pengkalan Kempas ...	...	...	...	62	2,418	251	3,960
Total ...				710	195,396	866	198,974
NATIVE CRAFT.							
PORT.							
Port Dickson ...	...	...	...	408	4,796	706	9,480
Kuala Lukut ...	...	...	...	26	975	30	1,391
Pengkalan Kempas ...	...	...	...	9	232	13	260
Pasir Panjang ...	...	...	...	29	435	106	1,165
Total ...				472	6,438	855	12,296

It will be seen that Port Dickson exhibits practically no change in the matter of steam tonnage available but an increase in the number and tonnage of native craft, and that Pengkalan Kempas and Pasir Panjang show marked increases, the first in steam tonnage and the latter in native craft.

REGISTRATION.

53. The number of boats and tongkangs licensed was as follows:

				1911.	1912.	1913.
Cargo boats ...	...	...	...	63	78	95
Passenger boats ...	...	...	...	24	25	24
Fishing boats ...	...	...	...	161	176	194
Tongkangs ...	...	...	...	5	7	7

X.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

CUSTOMS.

54. The revenue received in Customs duties was \$741,230 against \$797,138 in 1912, a decrease of \$55,908, of which \$51,014 was in export duty on rubber. Export duty on tin yielded an increase of \$19,502 and import duty on spirits showed a decrease of \$3,405. Smaller items compare as follows:

				1912.	1913.
Gambier ...	...	...	...	\$1,826	\$1,881
Pepper ...	...	...	...	248	119
Tapioca ...	...	...	...	4,599	3,116
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	2,038	2,461
Weighing fees ...	...	...	...	853	997

The distribution of Customs revenue by districts was as follows:

				1912.	1913.
Coast ...	...	...	...	\$704,209	\$728,560
Seremban ...	...	...	...	10,859	46,340
Tampin ...	...	...	...	22,764	18,831
Kuala Pilah ...	...	...	...	4,214	3,422

The figures for Seremban district for 1912 included \$37,401 duty on rubber exported *via* Port Swettenham for the first six months of that year.

At Seremban the State Treasurer is Supervisor of Customs, and at Kuala Pilah and Tampin this duty is performed by the District Officer.

At Port Dickson there is a Supervisor of Customs who is also Harbour Master. The holder of this appointment (Mr. Falls) was on leave from April to the end of the year, his duties being efficiently carried on by Mr. Everdell.

EXCISE.

55. The excise from locally distilled spirits amounted to \$45,065 as compared with \$19,353 in 1912, and the revenue from distillery licences to \$1,440 as against \$920 in 1912. There are two licensed distilleries, one at Seremban which was opened during 1912 and the other at Tanah Merah. The latter pays no licence fee. The output of the former was 34,980 gallons, and of the latter 1,868 gallons.

There were 12 excise cases taken in Court, six being for illicit distilling, in all of which convictions were obtained. The fines inflicted amounted to \$1,410.

TODDY.

56. Although no item in respect of toddy appears under the heading of Excise (the revenue from toddy shops being shown under Licences) this subject may be fitly referred to here. Under the Excise Amendment Enactment of 1912 the letting of the right to open a toddy shop in certain defined areas was entrusted to the Licensing Boards in each district, and the system has, I think, worked well, although there was, of course, great difficulty at first in ascertaining what rental a shop in a particular locality could afford to pay if properly conducted. Some of those who had tendered at excessive rates surrendered their contracts during the year, and on fresh tenders being invited the right was in several instances given out to the manager of the only or principal estate in the locality employing a considerable labour force, with excellent results in the improved condition of the shops and the purer quality of the toddy sold. From the middle of the year the sale of toddy on credit was prohibited.

The revenue derived from spirit and toddy shop licences was \$41,135 as compared with \$41,612 in 1912. Of this, \$34,362 was derived from toddy shops and \$6,773 from spirit shops.

The 1912 figures were spirit shops \$7,502 and toddy shops \$34,109.

The public houses, liquor and toddy shops licensed in 1912 and 1913, respectively, were as follows :

Public houses—			1912.	1913.
First class licence	...	...	4	1
Second class licence	...	...	39	31
Third class licence	...	...	5	10
Retail liquor shops	...	...	17	18
Toddy shops	...	...	37	34
Total			102	94

XI.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

57. The total Government expenditure on education (exclusive of expenditure on buildings) was 58,418, an increase over the previous year of \$5,077. This expenditure may be analysed as follows :

Inspector of Schools, Office Staff, etc.	...	...	\$6,221
Grants to English Schools	...	...	4,477
Government English School, Port Dickson	...	...	2,397
Malay Boys' Schools	...	...	34,460
„ Girls' „	...	...	808
Tamil School	...	...	875
Koran Instruction	...	...	2,963
Scholarships at English Schools to Malay Vernacular School Pupils	...	...	2,273
Allowances to Malay Boys sent to the Kuala Kangsar Malay College	...	...	3,944

ENROLMENT AND
ATTENDANCE.

58. The total average enrolment of Government schools and aided schools was 4,156 compared with 3,890 in 1912, and the average attendance 3,687 as compared with 3,467. These totals are made up as follows :

	Enrolments.	Attendance.
St. Paul's Institution	217	199
Convent School, Seremban	146	126
English School, Port Dickson	83	71
Malay Boys' Schools	3,557	3,162
„ Girls „	100	84
Tamil Vernacular School	53	45

In addition, there were four Tamil vernacular schools maintained by estates, the average number attending these four schools being 116, and several schools maintained by Chinese in connection with temples which were not inspected by the Inspector of Schools and do not receive any financial aid from Government.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

59. St. Paul's Institution had a somewhat higher average enrolment than in 1912—*viz.*, 217 against 201, but unfortunately the increase is only in the lower classes, and parents continue to remove their sons from the school earlier than is desirable.

The Inspector of Schools (Mr. Hellier) reports that the pupils in Standard VII acquitted themselves very creditably indeed, and though there was some weakness in English throughout the school he had no hesitation in recommending a first grade grant.

Of the total presented, 35 were Europeans and Eurasians, 76 Chinese, 70 Indians and other Asiatics, and 35 Malays.

The Convent School, the report on which for 1912 was not very favourable, showed an evident improvement in the quality of the teaching, but the staff is still somewhat weak. The average enrolment was 146, an increase of 20. This school also earned a first grade grant.

The Government School, Port Dickson, was originally established by Mrs. Edwards, and the management was taken over from 1st January, 1913, by Government. Mrs. Edwards remaining as Head Mistress. The Inspector of Schools reports that the school is doing very good work indeed. The average enrolment was 83 and would have been larger but that, owing to the insufficiency of the staff and accommodation for a larger number, many applications had to be refused.

MALAY BOYS'
SCHOOLS.

60. Three new schools were opened during the year at Gedok, Kopis and Ulu Juasseh, bringing the total up to 62.

The total enrolment rose from 3,383 to 3,557.

The schools continue to be efficient and the written work is particularly neat. Some weakness is noted in arithmetic. Some decrease in efficiency has without doubt resulted from the large number of resignations among the teaching staff in 1912 and 1913, due to dissatisfaction with the rates of pay, but the new salary scheme which came into force on 1st January, 1914, has removed all ground of dissatisfaction and, by securing more permanence in the staff, will, it is hoped, soon bring the level of teaching up to what it was a year or two ago.

Sport is encouraged, especially football, and most schools have a fair sized playground attached. Both Kuala Pilah and Tampin have district football leagues.

MALAY GIRLS'
SCHOOLS.

61. Female education among the Malays is still backward, and there were only three schools open during the year. Two of these were provided with permanent buildings during the year, and a building for an additional school in Rembau was completed at the end of the year. The average enrolment for 1913 was 100 with an average attendance of 84.

TAMIL SCHOOLS.

62. There is only one Government Tamil vernacular school in the State. This is in Seremban and had an average enrolment of 53 and average attendance of 45. It is reported as doing satisfactory work.

Mention has been made above of estate Tamil vernacular schools, and I hope the present year will see an increase in the number of such schools.

MALAY
SCHOLARSHIPS.

63. There were 34 Negri Sembilan boys at Kuala Kangsar College, including two sons of His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar, two sons of the late Tunku Dewa, of Tampin, and other sons of Chiefs. Government makes a monthly allowance of \$12 and in some cases pays railway fares to and from Kuala Kangsar. The eldest son of His Highness left the school during the year to enter the Government service. In addition, 35 boys selected from the best pupils in the vernacular schools have their school fees paid at St. Paul's Institution and receive monthly allowances of \$5.

PERSONAL.

64. Mr. Sumner, who had been Inspector of Schools in Negri Sembilan since February, 1907, was transferred in November to Perak to act in a similar capacity in that State, and in his place the State was fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Hellier, formerly Inspector of Schools, Singapore and Malacca.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

65. The carving class at Kuala Pilah referred to in my report for 1912 was closed and an advance placed in the hands of the District Officer (Mr. Winstedt), a recognized authority in such matters, to be used for stimulating the practice of their art by the most accomplished native craftsmen and its continuance by the training of picked pupils. Mr. Winstedt writes:

"It was found difficult to do much with carving. The tukang has carved a few excellent panels but he is old; his tools, like those of all Malays, are few and not adapted for rapid work; and the price of the work produced is rather prohibitive and hardly calculated to find a market. With the gold filigree work it was otherwise. A number of brooches, a casket and other articles were produced and work sold to the value of \$242, and the tukang could have made more had there been a greater demand. At the end of the year arrangements were completed with an European firm in Singapore to take a regular supply of this work for the future. Filigree, so far as I am aware, is not made by Malays elsewhere in the Federated Malay States, and it is too dainty a craft wilfully to let die. There is a local Malay market for it also which is trespassed on by that deft and sedulous imitator of current fashions, the Chinese goldsmith. At the very close of the year a second worker in gold filigree of the highest merit was discovered."

XII.—GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

PERSONAL.

66. Dr. Meldrum, who had been in charge at Seremban since 1911, went on leave in October, leaving the hospital in charge of Dr. C. Johnston Smith. Dr. Hennessey went on leave in March and was succeeded at Kuala Pilah by Dr. Hart. The Jelebu Hospital was placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Mr. P. Ghosh in September. The District Hospitals at Port Dickson and Tampin were in charge of Assistant Surgeons Messrs. B. N. Sen and M. Gupta.

NUMBER OF
PATIENTS TREATED.

67. The total number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals was 17,064, a decrease of 335 as compared with 1912. The deaths numbered 1,451, giving a death-rate of 8.5 per cent. The 1912 figures were 1,615 deaths—death-rate 9.28 per cent.

The numbers of patients and deaths for each hospital were as follows :

	Patients.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Seremban District Hospital	... 7,948 ...	767 ...	9.65
Gaol Hospital	... 197 ...	6 ...	3.04
Vagrant Ward	... 89 ...	4 ...	4.49
Tampin District Hospital...	... 2,561 ...	255 ...	9.95
Port Dickson District Hospital	... 1,477 ...	105 ...	7.10
" Beri-beri "	... 478 ...	19 ...	3.97
Jelevu District Hospital	... 1,130 ...	81 ...	7.16
Mantin	... 654 ...	44 ...	6.72
Kuala Pilah	... 2,530 ...	170 ...	6.71

There were increases in the number of patients at the District Hospitals, Kuala Pilah, Port Dickson, Tampin and Jelevu, and decreases at Seremban District Hospital 804, and Mantin District Hospital 41. The increase of patients at the Beri-beri Hospital (which is not entirely confined to beri-beri cases) was 107.

Out-patients treated at these hospitals numbered 31,278 as compared with 30,262 in 1912.

The number of estate coolies admitted to Government hospitals continues to decline with the increase of estate hospitals. The figures were 9,110 in 1911, 4,287 in 1912, and 3,668 in 1913.

EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

68. In addition to the above, 126 patients were treated in the European Hospital and there were two deaths, one from heart disease and one from blackwater fever.

OPERATIONS.

69. The major operations performed at the Seremban District Hospital numbered 275, at the Kuala Pilah Hospital 29, and at the European Hospital 14.

NATIONALITIES OF PATIENTS.

70. The nationalities of patients are returned as follows : Europeans 135, Eurasians 50, Malays 751, Javanese 168, Chinese 9,903, Indians 5,871, and others 188.

TRAVELLING DRESSERS.

71. The travelling Dresser at Kuala Pilah treated 668 patients, a considerable decrease as compared with 1912, which is explained by his services being required at Kuala Pilah Hospital. A Dresser from Seremban also visited Kampong Batu at regular intervals. There is also a Dresser paid for by the Public Works Department whose duty it is to visit all Public Works Department cooly lines.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

72. The following table gives the diseases most commonly treated, with the number of cases and deaths for 1912 and 1913 :

Disease.	Total treated.		Total deaths.		Percentage of deaths.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Malaria ...	5,721	5,370	269	239	4.70	4.26
Beri-beri ...	1,528	2,188	161	201	10.14	9.14
Dysentery ...	1,342	854	484	217	36.06	25.40
Phthisis ...	305	322	153	160	50.16	49.68
Ankylostomiasis	319	340	51	67	15.98	19.70
Venereal diseases	1,158	954	21	14	1.81	1.46

MALARIA.

Malaria accounted for 30.3 per cent. of all cases treated and 16.33 per cent. of the total deaths. The percentages for 1912 were 32.8 per cent. and 16.6 per cent., respectively.

The malaria ratio in various district hospitals was as follows :

Tampin 46 per cent., Mantin 31 per cent., Jelevu 30 per cent., Seremban 28 per cent., Kuala Pilah 25 per cent., Port Dickson 24 per cent.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is still the chief cause of death in the hospitals, though it is satisfactory to note the great decrease both in the number of cases and in the percentage of deaths.

BERI-BERI.

The large increase in the number of beri-beri cases over 1912 is unsatisfactory. The number of cases was higher also than in 1911 although the deaths were less by three than in that year.

VACCINATIONS.

73. The number of vaccinations performed in the whole State was 5,854, of which 5,259 were perfect, 456 failed, 82 modified, and 57 were not seen. The number in 1912 was 4,733.

REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE.

74. The revenue of Government hospitals was \$14,790, and the expenditure, exclusive of buildings, \$182,870.

XIII.—ESTATE HOSPITALS.

NUMBER, ACCOMMO-
DATION AND STAFF.

75. Six new estate hospitals were opened during the year and one group hospital closed, bringing the number at the end of the year to 42. The number of beds was 1,896 as against 1,665 in 1912. The number of Resident Medical Practitioners employed is four, and of Dressers 69.

ADMISSIONS AND
DEATHS.

76. The total admissions to these hospitals were 27,908 and the deaths 915, giving a hospital death-rate of 3.28 per cent.

The admissions of malaria cases were 14,088 with 265 deaths, giving a percentage of 1.88.

XIV.—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

POPULATION.

77. The mean population for the year as estimated by the Health Officer was 137,887, made up as follows:

Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	461
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	498
Malays and other natives of the Archipelago ...	...	...	...	...	72,628
Indians ...	...	...	...	...	21,110
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	42,623
Other races ...	...	...	...	...	567
					<u>137,887</u>

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

78. The actual figures of births and deaths for the past three years are:

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births ...	3,083	3,369	3,419
Rate per mille...	23.52	25.05	24.80
Deaths ...	9,646	7,387	6,222
Rate per mille ...	73.60	54.93	45.12

The death-rate, though still high, shows a very marked decrease, but the decrease in the birth-rate, though small, is an unsatisfactory feature. Both Chinese and Tamils show an increase.

BIRTH-RATE BY
NATIONALITIES.

79. The births among the principal nationalities for 1912 and 1913 compare as follows:

	1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Rate per mille.	Number.	Rate per mille.
Malays and Javanese ...	2,735	38.33	2,586	35.33
Chinese ...	420	10.04	542	12.72
Indians ...	162	8.17	230	10.90

The decrease among the Malays and Javanese is not easy to account for.

DEATH-RATE BY
NATIONALITIES.

80. All the principal nationalities show an improvement which is most marked among Indians. The figures are :

				1912		1913.	
				Number.	Rate per mille.	Number.	Rate per mille.
Malays and Javanese	...	...	...	2,285	32.03	2,231	30.72
Chinese	...	...	...	2,895	69.21	2,579	60.51
Indians	...	...	...	2,105	106.11	1,316	62.34

DEATHS BY
DISTRICTS.

81. The main improvement has been in the Seremban and Port Dickson registration divisions. The figures for each division compare with the two previous years as follows :

				1911.	1912.	1913.	Estimated population, 1913.
Seremban	...	...	...	4,677	3,400	2,262	} 51,545
Mantin	...	...	...	680	877	869	
Port Dickson	...	...	...	1,345	812	647	
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	1,393	1,115	1,242	14,791
Tampin	...	...	...	1,272	895	893	36,862
Jelevu	...	...	...	289	288	309	24,298
							10,390

The Mantin and Seremban divisions have the highest death-rate and Jelevu the lowest.

DEATH-RATE FROM
PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

82. The principal diseases show the following death-rate per thousand persons living for 1913 and the two previous years :

		Malaria.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Beri-beri.	Ankylostomiasis.
1911	...	30.42	17.86	1.51	3.40	2.37
1912	...	24.79	11.15	2.09	2.64	1.44
1913	...	19.01	4.72	1.69	2.95	.88

The actual number of deaths from each of these diseases in 1913 were :

Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	2,621
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	652
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	233
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	407
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	122

It is worth notice that although the cases treated and deaths from phthisis and ankylostomiasis in the Government hospitals show an increase, the total deaths from these diseases in the State are returned as less than in the previous year. Pneumonia accounted for 365 deaths.

The improvement in regard to dysentery is very marked.

SEREMBAN TOWN.

83. The corrected death-rate for Seremban town was 75.26 per mille, and though this is better than the rate for 1912, which was 93.40, it must be admitted that Seremban is even now the least healthy of the principal towns of the Federated Malay States.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

84. The State was again fortunate in having few cases of dangerous infectious disease. The cases returned were 114: measles 83, mumps 13, chicken-pox nine, small-pox seven, typhoid two. There were no cases of cholera or plague. There were two deaths: one from small-pox and one from mumps.

INFANT MORTALITY.

85. The worst feature of the returns is again, as in 1912, the appalling infantile mortality. The rate per thousand births was 237.20 in 1913, 229.21 in 1912, and 266.62 in 1911. This means that of 9,871 children born in the three years, about one in four died within 12 months.

As Dr. Delmege points out, the only remedy appears to be to train an army of midwives of the various nationalities and send them forth to preach and practise "Asepsis" during child-birth, and the rational feeding and treatment of infants.

For the kampong Malays it is necessary that these midwives should be women selected from their own race and, if possible, their own district, and I hope that the Lady Doctor to be stationed this year at Kuala Pilah will be able to effect something in the direction of obtaining candidates for training.

ESTATE MORTALITY.

86. The improvement of health conditions on estates has had no small part in causing the general improvement in the figures for the State. Of the 10 estates which had the highest mortality in 1912, all but one show a reduction, which in several cases is very considerable. Whereas in 1912, 23 estates had death-rates over 8 per cent., the number in 1913 is reduced to three; and whereas there were 10 estates in 1912 with death-rates above 12 per cent., there were none in 1913, the highest rate recorded being 10.3 per cent. In 1911, 32 estates returned death-rates above 8 per cent. The improvement is not however confined to a small number of estates, but is evident in the case of nearly all. Detailed returns were obtained from 125 estates as compared with 101 in 1912 and 83 in 1911, and the combined death-rate of these estates, employing over 30,000 labourers, works out at 35.31 per mille, while taking Indians only it is 55.46 per mille. The corresponding rates for 1912 were 69 per mille and 112 per mille. The credit for this all-round improvement is in no small measure due to the zeal, energy and judgment of the Health Officer (Dr. Delmege) who has acted in that capacity since the beginning of 1911. He would, however, I am sure, be the last to under-value the loyal assistance he has received in his work from the medical advisers to the various estates and from managers.

GOVERNMENT
COOLIES.

87. It will be of interest to place beside the estate figures, as was done last year, the death-rates of coolies employed by Government departments. The figures are as follows:

		Number of labour force.		Deaths.		Deaths per mille.
P.W. Department	...	1,339	...	50	...	37.34
F.M.S. Railways	...	1,251	...	27	...	21.58
„ Construction	...	63	...	nil	...	—
Sanitary Boards	...	169	...	„	...	—

DEATH-RATE FROM
MALARIA.

88. It has already been mentioned that the deaths from this cause aggregated 2,621, and the death-rate per thousand living was 19.01 per mille. Both these figures are better than 1912, when the deaths were 3,334 and the death-rate was 24.79 per mille, but it must be admitted that they are sufficiently serious. Of the total deaths returned as due to malarial fever only 239 and 265, respectively, occurred in Government and estate hospitals, and it is possible that of the remainder some proportion was really due to other causes.

The percentage of the deaths due to malaria to the total deaths for the year was 42.1 per cent. This is practically the same as for the whole of the Federated Malay States—*viz.*, 42.96 per cent., but, on the other hand, the death-rate from malaria per thousand persons living—*viz.*, 19.01—is higher than in the other States, the figure for the whole of the Federated Malay States being 14.69.

The hospital returns show April, May and June as the most malarious months.

SPLEEN CENSUS.

89. The following results were obtained from the examination of school children for spleen enlargement in the several registration districts :

Districts.	Number examined.	Enlarged spleens.	Percentage.
Seremban ...	293	184	62.79
Mantin ...	89	64	71.91
Coast ...	156	41	26.28
Kuala Pilah ...	1,452	453	31.19
Tampin ...	893	497	55.65
Jelevu ...	199	73	36.68

The schools at which the percentage was highest were Labu Ūlu, Labu Ilir, Pedas, Pantai, Lenggeng and Senaling—all over 80 per cent.

MICROSCOPICAL
IDENTIFICATION OF
PARASITE.

90. The Senior Medical Officer reports that a microscopical identification of the parasite was made in 3,443 cases, with the following results :

Sub-tertian ...	1,953
Benign tertian ...	1,145
Quartan ...	288
Mixed infections ...	57

GENERAL
OBSERVATIONS.

91. The reduction in the death-rate from malaria may, I think, be confidently attributed to the works carried out under the instructions of the Anti-Malaria Committees in Seremban and the outstations, the draining and reclamation of swamps, both with a view to health and for building or cultivation, the attention paid to the cleaning up of the areas round lines on estates, and the distribution of quinine.

The works carried out by the Anti-Malarial Committees will be referred to later. Drainage works on a large scale were carried out on six estates, and on nearly every estate some drainage work was done. The amount of quinine distributed free of charge through penghulus, school teachers and the police was 343 lbs., and 27,000 tabloids supplied by the Principal Medical Officer's office and distributed in tubes with written directions in the vernacular.

The operations of the Anti-Malarial Committees have so far been limited to town areas, and, except in the matter of quinine distribution, little has been done for the kampong population. Nearly all Malay kampongs are situated along the edge of sawahs, and it is unfortunately the case that many if not indeed most of the sawahs in this State contain anopheline mosquitoes. The Malacca sawahs and the Krian rice fields are, I understand, practically free from anopheles, and if the Central Malaria Advisory Board in Kuala Lumpur can devise some method of effectually preventing sawahs from becoming sources of malarial infection without at the same time interfering with their cultivation, it will confer an enormous boon on this State and particularly on the Malay population.

XV.—VETERINARY.

RINDERPEST.

92. There were five outbreaks of rinderpest during the year, and the total number of animals attacked was 41, of which number 21 died and two were shot, one was taken by a tiger, and 17 recovered. Two hundred and thirteen animals were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE.

93. Except in July and August, cases were reported in all months of the year, but the disease was, as usual, of a mild type. The number of cattle affected was 845 with 28 deaths, as compared with 2,966 with 64 deaths in 1912.

RABIES.

94. Five dogs died at Kuala Pilah in August and September under suspicious circumstances, and a Malay woman who was bitten was sent to Saigon. Twelve contacts were destroyed and no further cases of suspected rabies were heard of.

GENERAL REMARKS.

95. There were 346 prosecutions (including charges of cruelty to animals) by the department, and 292 convictions were obtained. The new quarantine station at Port Dickson was not completed at the end of the year.

At the Seremban quarantine station, which abuts on jungle on one side, seven animals under detention were killed by tigers.

At the Seremban abattoir 10 carcasses of pigs were condemned as affected with *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.

The importation of stock for the year was: bullocks 1,516, buffaloes 1,780, sheep and goats 2,720, and pigs 2,777. The census of buffaloes showed 13,473 buffaloes, of which 7,410 were in the Kuala Pilah district. The total for 1912 was 13,809. The decrease was chiefly in Rembau and is attributed by the lembagas to prices in Malacca having been good and sales consequently numerous.

Mr. Symonds, the Government Veterinary Surgeon, was absent on leave almost the whole year and Mr. Ford, Government Veterinary Surgeon, Selangor, looked after the veterinary work in the State in addition to his duties in Selangor, and deserves great credit for the success achieved in localizing the various outbreaks of rinderpest.

XVI.—METEOROLOGICAL.

96. The usual returns are given in appendix F. The rainfall was high throughout the State, being 112.64 inches in Seremban as against 78.07 inches in 1912. As in 1912, Jelebu had the least quantity of rain—viz., 63.57 inches. The wettest months in Seremban were November 15.89 inches, and December 15.97 inches. Port Dickson averaged nearly 11 inches a month for the months October, November and December, and Tampin over 13 inches a month for the months September, October and November. Kuala Pilah had 16.11 inches in November. The maximum and minimum shade temperatures registered at Seremban at 9 a.m. were 90.3° and 70.5°, respectively, and the mean temperature 79.8°.

XVII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST AND
TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

97. New post offices were opened during the year at Labu and Sepang Road, and arrangements made for the station masters at Batang Malaka, Pedas and Bahau to keep a supply of postage stamps, accept letters for despatch, and deliver letters to callers. A postal clerk was stationed at Perhentian Tinggi. The new post office building at Rantau was occupied at the beginning of the year.

TELEGRAPHS AND
TELEPHONES.

98. A telegraph line was constructed from Seremban to Labu and Sepang Road, bringing the number of telegraph offices up to 13.

The Seremban telephone exchange had 103 subscribers at the end of the year and is now kept open at all hours, day and night. The Port Dickson exchange with trunk connection with Seremban was practically completed at the end of the year and was opened in January of this year.

COMPARATIVE
STATEMENT OF
POSTAL BUSINESS.

99. The following is a comparative statement of the postal and money order business transacted in 1912 and 1913:

	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Correspondence posted ...	718,098	866,424	148,326
" delivered ...	1,079,754	1,192,204	112,450
Money orders issued ...	\$464,224	\$509,400	\$45,176
" paid ...	65,519	74,620	9,101

The savings bank deposits increased slightly from \$91,120 to \$94,368, and the number of depositors from 849 to 956.

XVIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

100. During the year it was decided to relay the Port Dickson line with 60-lb. rails, and the work has now been put in hand. The line is also being raised at several points, and the bridges and culverts strengthened. Extensive alterations and additions were made to the Seremban Railway Station, and the question of removing the present goods station to the other side of the line was under consideration. The access to the passenger station has been greatly improved. At Port Dickson a new engine shed was completed and a carriage shed (since completed) begun. The goods shed on the jetty is to be extended this year and increased facilities provided for dealing with cargo.

On the main line new stations were completed at Tiroi and Pedas.

ROADS.

101. The road system comprised at the end of the year 398 miles 12 chains of metalled and 27 miles 10 chains of unmetalled roads, with 236 miles 43 chains of bridle-paths.

The Kombok road was completed and the new Kundor road put in hand, \$35,000 being expended. The road from Sepang Road Station to Batang Benar remained uncompleted at the end of the year. The conversion of the bridle-path to Kuala Lukut into a metalled cart-road and a number of important deviations were also in hand, and two were completed. Fifteen thousand dollars was spent on improvements to the Setul, Bukit Tangga and Bukit Putus passes by reducing corners and felling jungle, and \$23,000 in substituting permanent for temporary bridges. Only \$45,000 of the \$60,000 voted for re-surfacing main roads in the Seremban district was expended owing to difficulty in procuring metal during the first half of the year.

The roads generally were in good order at the end of the year, but there were several sections of road especially in the Seremban district which suffered severely from the combined effects of the almost continuous wet weather and the heavy traffic.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

102. There was an increase in heavy motor traffic—motor buses now running on practically all the main roads.

The numbers of different kinds of motor vehicles licensed compare with 1912 as follows :

	1912.	1913.
Private cars	69	88
Motor buses	7	16
„ lorries	2	3
„ cars for hire	22	41
„ cycles	75	97

Twenty-two steam rollers and two traction engines with four trailers were employed by the Public Works Department. There is no doubt that the increase of motor bus traffic will necessitate a larger annual outlay per mile on road maintenance if the roads are to be kept in good order, but there can also be no doubt that the advantages of cheap transit offered by these buses and by the increasing number of cars that run between fixed points picking up passengers on their way are greatly appreciated by natives of all classes, and that cheaper transit is already doing much to stimulate business.

RIVER
COMMUNICATIONS.

103. As stated in my report for 1912, little use is made nowadays of the rivers in this State as a means of communication, nor is it likely that much use will be made of them in the future unless considerable sums are expended on improving their flow by straightening the channels and strengthening the banks. Owing to

the extension of clean weeding a heavy fall of rain now finds its way into the rivers much more quickly than formerly, with the result that from time to time rivers come down in spate and break their banks. The sum spent on clearing rivers was \$7,854, mostly in snagging.

XIX.—COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

104. On its civil side the Judicial Commissioner's Court dealt with 119 suits as compared with 115 in 1912, and 19 appeals in civil matters from the lower Courts as against 12 in the previous year.

The number of probate and administration suits was 280—one more than in 1912.

On the criminal side the cases heard by the Judicial Commissioner numbered 40 in original jurisdiction and 28 on appeal from Magistrates' decisions. Of the 28 appeals, eight were allowed and the sentence varied in eight—the remaining 12 being dismissed.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

105. Civil cases heard and determined by the Magistrates numbered 1,726, an increase over 1912 of 157, and criminal cases 5,208, an increase of 144.

PENGHULUS' COURTS.

106. In the Seremban and Coast districts the number of cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by Penghulus were 196 and 149, respectively, as compared with 221 and 101 in 1912. In the Tampin district the cases were 50 civil and 48 criminal. Returns for Kuala Pilah and Jelebu are not available.

KATHIS' COURTS.

107. The criminal cases dealt with by the Kathis numbered 442 as compared with 670 in 1912, and the civil cases 220 as compared with 76.

Fees for the registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces totalled \$3,240, or \$534 more than in the previous year.

CORONERS' COURTS.

108. The enquiries of deaths numbered 105 (five less than in 1912), and the verdicts returned were as follows:

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	19
Justifiable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	3
Found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	5
Death by misadventure	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accidental causes	...	...	...	...	...	40
Natural causes	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	2

REVENUE.

109. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts compares with the two preceding years as follows:

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Civil Courts	\$10,502	\$ 9,020	\$10,870
Criminal Courts	25,444	27,276	25,921

Particulars of the distribution of the revenue by districts are given in appendix C.

SMALL ESTATES.

110. The Chief Police Officer administered 109 small intestate estates as compared with 145 in 1912 and 67 in 1911.

XX.—POLICE AND CRIME.

POLICE STRENGTH.

111. The actual strength of the Contingent was increased during the year by one Chief Inspector, one Inspector, and 11 rank and file. There were on 31st December 39 Malay rank and file required to complete the establishment. The strength on 31st December, 1913, was one Assistant Commissioner, one Chief Inspector seven Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector, and 403 rank and file.

The number of Malays who offered themselves as recruits was 88, of whom 79 were passed and sent to the depôt as compared with 54 and 43 in 1912. Indians are now recruited only at the depôt.

There were five deaths (one while on leave in India), four dismissals, six retirements on pension, and seven discharges: a total of 22 casualties as compared with 18 in 1912.

DISCIPLINE.

112. The number of breaches of discipline is returned as 523 as against 426 in 1912, but 174 were of a trivial nature for which an admonition or an extra duty was awarded. The Indians were responsible for the increase.

HEALTH.

113. The admissions to hospital were 361 as against 301 in 1912, the increase being confined to the Seremban, Coast and Kuala Pilah districts; and Tampin, Mantin and Jelebu showing decreases. There was also a considerable increase in the number of men in the Seremban district treated as out-door patients.

BUILDINGS.

114. New police stations were completed and occupied during the year at Silian, Sepang Road, Lenggeng and Bahau; and in Seremban new Inspector's quarters were completed and a new block of married quarters nearly completed. The Sikh barracks at Tampin were put into good repair.

PERSONAL.

115. The Contingent was under the charge of Captain Graham till April, and again from 17th November to the end of the year. Mr. Fairburn was in charge from 21st April to 23rd October, and Mr. Mills from 24th October to 16th November. Mr. Bagot, Probationer, was attached to the Contingent from 3rd January to 17th October.

Chief Inspector Bailey arrived and took up duty on the 6th March.

Captain Graham reports favourably of the work of the Inspectors in charge of districts.

CRIME.

116. There was a marked decrease in the number of seizable offences reported, which was 1,055 in 1912 and 773 in 1913.

The arrests made were 375 and the convictions obtained 334.

Serious crime also showed a decrease, the number of cases reported being 94 against 110 in 1912. The serious crimes reported included 10 murders, 18 gang-robberies, 24 robberies, and 22 cases of house-breaking. The number of cases in which the criminals were traced and brought to justice was 41. Non-seizable offences increased from 5,479 in 1912 to 5,940 in 1913.

The Chief Police Officer attributes the decrease in the number of seizable offences to the increase of European Inspectors in Seremban district, the abolition of public gaming, and the suppression of the Wa Kee Society and the banishment or flight of its leading members.

PUBLIC ORDER.

117. Public order was well maintained throughout the year, and the predictions of those who foretold that there would be trouble at the Chinese New Year owing to the prohibition of public gaming were falsified. Several of the leading Chinese in Seremban promoted amusements of various kinds for visitors to town, and the holidays passed off without disturbance of any kind.

FIRES.

118. The appliances for the extinction of fires are in charge of the police.

Fires were somewhat numerous—*viz.*, 24, and the property destroyed was valued by the owners at \$32,718.

The most serious were: Six houses burned at Siliau on 9th April; estimated damage \$11,000. Sixty-eight acres of rubber valued at \$8,000 destroyed by a lalang fire at Jelebu. Twenty-seven houses burnt out on the night of 2nd September at the village of Gedong Lalang; damage estimated at \$9,000. The burning of the school house at Gemencheh on 14th November. The school was closed for the holidays at the time. Incendiarism due to spite against the teacher was suspected but no evidence was procurable. In none of the fires was there any loss of life.

REGISTRATION AND
DESTRUCTION OF
DOGS.

119. The returns show that 2,409 dogs and 253 bitches were registered during the year. The figures for 1912 were 2,220 and 218. The numbers destroyed were 545 dogs and 194 bitches, and 79 owners were prosecuted for failure to register.

GAME LICENCES.

120. The number of these licences taken out is increasing. In 1911 it was 83; in 1912, 123; and in 1913, 174. The number of big game licences issued was seven.

REGISTRATION OF
ARMS.

121. The number of permits issued was 2,134, and of licences 278. The arms registered were:

Pistols and revolvers	...	...	...	268
Rifles and carbines	...	...	...	222
Breach-loading guns	...	...	...	1,309
Muzzle loaders	...	...	...	707

DESTRUCTION OF
NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

122. Rewards paid amounted to \$863. The animals for which rewards were paid were: tigers 18, tigresses five, tiger cubs five, leopards 11, and cubs seven. Rewards were also paid for 10 crocodiles and nine venomous snakes.

XXI.—PRISONS AND VAGRANT WARD.

CRIMINAL PRISON.

123. The number of prisoners remaining from 1912 was 111. During the year, 568 were admitted, 527 discharged, 18 long-sentence prisoners transferred to the Convict Establishment at Taiping, and four prisoners died. The number remaining at the end of the year was 148, and the daily average 127.

There were three cases of assault on fellow prisoners and four of assault on native warders. Five cases were dealt with by the Visiting Justices and three prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment.

CIVIL PRISON.

124. The number of prisoners remaining from 1912 was six, and 227 were admitted during the year. The number discharged during the year was 222, transferred to other States two, one escaped while in the District Hospital under medical treatment, and there were two deaths in hospital.

REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE.

125. The estimated value of prison labour for the year was \$3,736 as against \$3,507 in 1912. The amount paid into Government account was \$1,066, or \$500 more than in the previous year.

The expenditure on the prison was \$27,813, of which \$12,873 was personal emoluments.

HEALTH.

126. Taking the civil and criminal prisons together there were 187 admissions to hospitals and six deaths. Of the admissions, 88 were admitted within 48 hours of their incarceration. The deaths were due to dysentery two, malaria one, phthisis one, heart disease one, and liver abscess one. The average daily number of sick was 8.56 as against 12.27 in 1912, and the percentage of sick to daily strength 6.75.

PERSONAL.

127. The Chief Police Officer acts as Superintendent. The Gaoler, Mr. J. Bailey, was relieved in February by Mr. Scroby, who in turn was relieved by Mr. Simpson in September. The conduct of the native staff is reported as satisfactory.

VAGRANT WARD.

128. There were 10 Chinese remaining in the ward on 1st January, 1913. Seventy-two Chinese and eight Tamils were admitted during the year, and 35 Chinese and seven Tamils discharged. Fifteen Chinese were repatriated, one transferred to the decrepit ward at Kuala Lumpur, and one to the leper asylum, and there were five deaths. The daily average of vagrants in the ward during the year was 19.47. The deaths were due to phthisis two, dysentery one, cirrhosis of the liver one, and heart disease one.

XXII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

GENERAL.

129. As in the previous year, there was no Assistant Protector stationed in the State. The duties under the Societies and the Protection of Women and Girls Enactments being performed by the Chief Police Officer. The Protector for Selangor and Negri Sembilan stationed in Kuala Lumpur visited the State on six occasions.

REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES.

130. Two societies were registered during the year, bringing the total of registered societies to 13. Four societies were exempted from registration, the total number exempted up to 31st December, 1913, being 42.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

131. During the year steps were taken by the Protector to suppress the Wa Kee Society, a secret association which controlled the traffic in women and girls for immoral purposes, and was also suspected of being concerned in offences against the public peace and the promotion of illicit gambling. Warrants were issued for the arrest of 52 persons believed to be prominent members of the association, and 26 were arrested, of whom six were required to find security for their good behaviour (three of these subsequently banished on failure to find adequate security), eight were banished for periods of five or three years, and eight were banished for life. Other secret societies are known to exist.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

132. Three girls were rescued by the department from immoral surroundings, two being sent to the Federal Home and one taken in by the Convent. Enquiries numbered 293. At the end of the year there were 19 Chinese and 38 Japanese brothels known to the department, and the number of prostitutes was 185 Chinese and 165 Japanese. This is an increase in known prostitution over 1912.

WA CHAI HOSPITAL.

133. Two of the Protector's visits were in connection with the affairs of this hospital at Seremban, the possession of which was disputed by two parties—one of which desired to convert it into a school. The Protector called a public meeting in September at which certain resolutions were adopted, and attended a further meeting in November. It is hoped that with the aid of the Supreme Court the institution will be vested in a representative body of trustees.

XXIII.—LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTIONS.

134. A Deputy Controller of Labour to reside in Seremban was appointed in April—the office being filled by Mr. Caldecott until he was relieved on transfer to Kuala Lumpur in December by Mr. Goldthorp.

The number of visits of inspection of places of employment in Negri Sembilan made by the Deputy Controller was 101, and, in addition, as Deputy Superintendent of Immigrants for Malacca, he made 52 visits of inspection in that territory. Sixteen visits of inspection to estates in Negri Sembilan employing Javanese labour were made by Mr. Bartley.

ESTATE RETURNS.

135. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Code were received from 107 estates in Negri Sembilan. The number of labourers employed on 31st December, 1913, as given in these returns, was :

Indians	...	...	...	...	...	12,012
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	12,186
Javanese	...	...	...	...	...	1,949
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1,295
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>27,442</u>

PROSECUTIONS.

136. There were 22 prosecutions for offences against the labour laws, and the fines inflicted amounted to \$365. There were no serious cases of ill-treatment of labourers reported.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

137. The total number of adult labourers with free passage tickets from India introduced into Negri Sembilan was 5,149, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 2,342, which is in part due to restrictions imposed on the employment of Indian labour on certain estates owing to unsatisfactory health conditions. As stated under Health, there has been a great improvement in the death-rate of Indian labourers employed on estates since 1912, which is, I believe, largely due to new arrivals being supplied with cooked rations by the estates, as well as to the steps taken to improve the surroundings of the lines and secure a pure water supply.

NETHERLANDS
INDIAN LABOUR.

138. On 1st January, 1913, there were six estates employing indentured Javanese labour. Of these, one discharged all its indentured labourers during the year. No new estate imported indentured labour during the year. All these estates were inspected and the general conditions are reported as satisfactory. Free (*i.e.*, unindentured) Javanese labourers to the number of ten or more were employed on 26 estates.

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL.

139. Mr. Wallich, who had been State Engineer since 1904, went on leave in April and did not return. Mr. J. P. Swettenham acted in that capacity in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer, Seremban district, from 24th April to 7th June, when Mr. T. Groves arrived and took up the duties of State Engineer.

Mr. Swettenham was in charge of the Seremban district throughout the year, and had the assistance of Mr. G. Sturrock from 1st January to 7th March, Mr. Martin from 10th February to 18th August, Mr. R. C. Drew from 18th January to 1st July, and Mr. Bedington from 13th August to the end of the year. Mr. Fogden carried out the duties of Building Inspector throughout the year, and was placed on the Establishment in November on the expiration of his agreement.

Mr. Stephenson was in charge at Port Dickson to the end of March, when he was transferred to Tampin, Mr. Drew from 1st July to 24th October, and Mr. Best from that date to the end of the year. There was no engineer stationed in the district during April, May and June. Mr. Upton was in charge at Kuala Pilah from January till December, when he was relieved by Mr. Sturrock. He also had charge of Tampin till the end of March, when he was relieved by Mr. Stephenson; who was in charge there for the rest of the year. At Jelebu, Mr. Martin was in charge till 9th February, and Mr. Morgan from then till the end of the year.

COST OF DEPARTMENT.

140. The cost of the department compares with 1911 and 1912 as follows :

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Personal Emoluments ...	\$66,949 ...	\$ 68,382 ...	\$ 76,772
Other Charges ...	31,182 ...	34,765 ...	35,799
Total ...	<u>\$98,131</u> ...	<u>\$103,147</u> ...	<u>\$112,571</u>

EXPENDITURE.

141. The expenditure by the department compares with the previous years as follows :

	Works and Buildings.		Roads, Streets and Bridges.		Total.
	Annually Recurrent.	Special Services.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Services.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911	47,636	66,320	381,199	49,120	535,255
1912	46,475	151,310	393,271	129,132	720,188
1913	47,319	433,255	437,864	193,299	1,111,747

The figures for 1913 under works and buildings include \$7,718 charged to Federal account.

NEW BUILDINGS.

142. Among the new buildings completed during the year may be mentioned :

	Cost.
The New Public Offices, Seremban ...	\$70,184
Additional Ward, European Hospital ...	9,603
Female Ward, District Hospital ...	11,944
New Ward, Kuala Pilah Hospital ...	6,659
Quarters for House Surgeon, Seremban...	6,492
„ Medical Officer, Kuala Pilah	7,797
„ Police Inspector, Seremban	6,000
Female Ward, Tampin Hospital ...	6,000

A new post office was built at Sepang Road; new police stations at Siliau, Sepang Road, Bahau and Lenggeng; new boys' schools at Sri Menanti, Ulu Juasseh, Kopis and Ulu Gemenchah; new girls' schools at Rembau and Johol; a Malay ward at Jelebu Hospital, and a number of dressers' and clerks' quarters.

In addition, the following buildings were in hand at the end of the year :

	Estimated cost.
Chief's House at Kuala Lumpur ...	\$12,500
Quarters for 20 Married Police at Central Station, Seremban	19,000
Quarters for Subordinates (28 in all) at Seremban	39,200
Quarters for Lady Doctor and Women's Hospital, Kuala Pilah	17,440
New Rest-house, Tampin	14,000

COOLY LINES.

143. The work of improving Public Works Department cooly lines which was begun in 1912 was continued and the sum of \$52,774 expended, making a total of \$94,578 spent in this way during the two years. The scheme is being completed this year.

RIVER CLEARING
AND
IRRIGATION.

144. A sum of \$7,834 was spent in clearing rivers, sections of the following rivers being dealt with: Linggi, Kenaboi, Triang, Muar, Labu, Rembau, Pedas, and Merbau S'ratus. Small irrigation works were undertaken at Rantau and Juntai for the benefit of the Malay cultivators.

ANTI-MALARIAL
WORKS.

145. A sum of \$10,000 was expended under the instructions of the Seremban Anti-Malarial Committee on the drainage and filling in of swamps and the sub-soil drainage of valleys off the Jelebu road, with good effect in the diminution of mosquitoes.

Similar work was done on a smaller scale at Kuala Pilah, Tampin and Kuala Klawang, and the work of filling up the low-lying land in Port Dickson town between the railway and the road completed, under the instructions of the local Committee appointed in each of these places.

Other works for which special votes were provided which may be mentioned in this connection were the reclamation of about five acres beside the Labu road and seven acres at the 1st mile, Rasak road, within Seremban town limits, and the uprooting of blukar near the hospital, the filling in of a swamp behind the padang at Tampin, and of two swamps in Kuala Klawang, and the extension of the town drains at Kuala Pilah.

The villages of Titi, Pasir Panjang, Rantau, Mantin, Pajam and Broga were supplied with concrete drains.

WATERWORKS.

146. It was found necessary to revise the proposed scheme for a new water supply for Seremban town, and up to the end of the year the pipes ordered from England had not begun to arrive.

The existing 7" main from Gunong Angsi, notwithstanding recaulking in 1912, gave some trouble with leaks, but owing to there being no long spells of dry weather, shortage of supply was only felt in the necessity of refusing new domestic supplies asked for.

The Tampin water supply continued ample and satisfactory, and that at Kuala Pilah was improved by the construction of a filter bed. No shortage of water was experienced at Port Dickson in 1913. A new source of supply must however be found if shortages are to be avoided in normal years, and this matter is under consideration as is also the question of a water supply for Gemas.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF SEREMBAN.

147. A scheme was submitted by the United Engineers, Limited, in June, but no decision had been arrived at by the end of the year.

OTHER WORKS.

148. Other works which may be referred to are the substitution of permanent roofing for ataps at 14 schools, and the provision of hard surface floors at nine schools, the addition of a billiard room to the Residency, the erection of a dhoby-house and tank at Kuala Pilah, and a slaughter-house at Tampin, and a new cattle quarantine station at Port Dickson. A new building to accommodate the telephone exchange was erected at Seremban.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES MAINTENANCE.

149. The expenditure on maintenance was \$437,864 out of a provision of \$453,350. It exceeded the expenditure in 1912 by \$44,593.

The effects of the continuous wet weather and increase of motor traffic have been referred to under the heading Communications. Another difficulty that the department had to contend with in the Seremban district was shortage of metal. The contractor for the supply of metal for the Jelebu, Kuala Pilah and Senawang roads failed to supply metal in terms of his contract, and the contract was determined. The total output from the Setul Quarry was 11,863 cubic yards, and the cost \$19,085, giving an average of \$1.63 per cubic yard. The district has suffered in the past from the lack of reliable quarries, and during the year 14 new quarries (eight granite and six laterite) were opened. In addition, a large granite quarry at Batang Benar, where it is proposed to instal a crushing plant this year, was reserved.

The silting up with sand of Rasah village and erosion of the roadside drain gave much trouble, and also the flooding of the section of the same road near the level crossing. Provision for dealing with this portion of the road has been made in this year's Estimates. The extra channel cut in 1912 at the 1st mile, Setul road, proved too

narrow and will have to be enlarged. At the 3rd mile, Labu road, which used to be constantly flooded in wet weather, a canal half a mile long was cut and has acted satisfactorily.

In the other districts the roads were in good order at the end of the year, especially in Kuala Pilah and Jelebu, but the road between Kuala Klawang and Titi in the latter district was a good deal cut up by motor bus traffic. The Seremban-Port Dickson road has in places hardly any foundation and requires special attention, and at the 10th mile it will be necessary either to raise a quarter of a mile of road or make a diversion.

DEVIATIONS.

150. The roads were originally constructed mainly for slow moving traffic, and the increase of motor traffic has rendered it necessary to spend money on improving what have now become dangerous corners. Good work in this direction was done on the Setul, Bukit Tangga and Bukit Putus passes. The felling of jungle on these passes also enables drivers to see the traffic on the road ahead of them. Important deviations which were in hand were between the 14th and 15th miles, Linggi road; at the 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, Lukut-Membau road; and at the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Seremban-Tampin road (a deviation which avoids two awkward railway bridges). None of these were, however, completed during the year.

NEW ROADS.

151. The new roads under construction were the road from Sepang Road to Batang Benar, begun in 1912, and the new Kundor road, begun during the year. The former will be opened this year and good progress has been made with the latter. The Kombok road, begun in 1911, was completed early in the year. The conversion of the bridle-path to Kuala Lukut into a cart-road was begun late in the year and should be finished this year. An extension of the road beyond Bahau Station was completed.

BRIDGES.

152. The work of substituting permanent for temporary bridges on main roads was proceeded with and \$23,000 spent in this way.

LABOUR FORCE.

153. The number of coolies employed and the number of deaths are given in section 93. These figures are, of course, exclusive of men working for contractors. The system of recruiting by kanganies was continued, 86 coolies and nine minors being recruited at a cost of \$1,644. In several cases estates which were reducing their Indian labour force offered the surplus to the department.

XXV.—SANITARY BOARDS.

REVENUE.

154. The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the various Boards for the last three years :

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Seremban ...	\$62,533	\$72,017	\$85,187
Coast ...	8,266	10,976	10,959
Kuala Pilah ...	8,980	10,054	12,140
Tampin ...	9,057	7,985	6,241
Jelebu ...	6,285	7,104	6,887
Total ...	\$95,121	\$108,136	\$121,414

The decrease in Tampin is due to non-receipt of the cheque for water from the Railway Department until after the end of the year. This department is however taking less water than formerly from the Board, having erected a pump for filling their engines.

The decrease in Jelebu is in taxes on vehicles and jinrikishas, and is due to the running of motor buses.

SEREMBAN BOARD.

155. This Board has charge of Seremban, Rantau, Mantin, Pajam and Broga.

The revenue shows an increase of \$13,170 over 1912, and amounted to \$85,187. The expenditure by the Board, exclusive of services paid for under Public Works—*e.g.*, maintenance of streets, drains and buildings, and new works, was \$47,237. Mr. Banks officiated as Chairman and Secretary throughout the year. Mr. Goodyear, Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, and Mr. Harrop joined the Board during the year; and the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tam Yong was filled by the appointment of Mr. P. P'Chient.

The total house assessments collected were \$27,094, a large increase on 1912, due to an increased rate of assessment, revision of assessment owing to the rise in rents, and to a number of new houses having been erected. The water-rate collections also increased by \$1,289.

Hackney carriages continue to decline in number, but bullock carts registered increased from 543 to 964 in consequence of the large amount of building and filling of swamps going on creating an increased demand for cartage of materials.

A new water supply and the lighting of the town by electricity are in contemplation as mentioned under Public Works.

Plans were passed for over 100 new buildings, 54 of which were shop-houses and one an ice factory.

Ninety-one new buildings (of which 41 were shop-houses) were completed and occupied. Seventy-six plans for additions and alterations to existing buildings were passed.

Much filling of swamps within town limits was done by private owners with a view to building. An area of about ten acres was acquired by Government during the year, and is to be reclaimed and laid out as a Peoples' Park this year.

None of the small Sanitary Board areas under the Board show any signs of development. Mantin, Pajam and Broga have suffered from the decline of the mining industry in that neighbourhood.

The health of Seremban improved but it is still an unhealthy town, and a scheme for demolishing a portion of the old town which is very insanitary and laying it out afresh was sanctioned during the year.

PORT DICKSON
BOARD.

156. The Sanitary Board areas are Port Dickson, Pasir Panjang and Pengkalan Kempas. Port Dickson remains stationary except for new Government buildings, but there are signs of development in the other two places. The reservoir at Port Dickson is inadequate and the question of a new water supply is under consideration.

KUALA PILAH
BOARD.

157. The drainage system of Kuala Pilah town was completed and the water supply improved by the construction of a filter bed. A dhoby-house and tank was also erected. The town is well kept but does not show much sign of increasing.

The laying out of a new township at Bahau was deferred.

TAMPIN BOARD.

158. The population of the Tampin Sanitary Board area is very small, the bulk of the population living over the Malacca border in the adjoining village of Pulau Sebang. As the railway station is on the Malacca side of the border this is only natural, and the Tampin Sanitary Board area is not likely to show much development until the area nearer the station has filled up.

A new township is to be laid out at Rembau to replace Kampong Batu, which as a village is practically extinct, and the laying out of a new township at Gemas was completed. Gemencheh has been constituted a Sanitary Board area.

JELEBU BOARD.

159. Kuala Klawang remains a small village but its surroundings have been greatly improved, and new drains are to be put in this year.

Titi, the mining centre of the district, continues to be a difficult problem. The site is very cramped and the village will possibly have to be removed entirely to a fresh site.

XXVI.—VOLUNTEERS.

NEGRI SEMBILAN
COMPANY,
MALAY STATES
VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

160. European volunteering continues to flourish and the strength of the Company at the end of the year was 146. A camp was held at Port Dickson but was chiefly supported by the volunteers from other States.

Sergeant Latter, Grenadier Guards, was stationed in Seremban, and as Colour-Sergeant carried out the duties of Company Instructor, visiting for this purpose all the centres in the State where a squad could be collected.

Sixty-three attended the General Officer's Inspection at Kuala Lumpur, and a good number turned out for the King's Birthday Parade at the same place.

XXVII.—PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE RULERS.

161. His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar and the Rulers of the various States all enjoyed good health during the year with the exception of the Datoh of Johol, who is, however, now quite restored to health.

His Highness attended the King's Birthday Ball at Kuala Lumpur and the various meetings of the Federal Council held during the year.

His Highness' eldest son Tengku Abdul Aziz was attached to the Seremban Land Office as a Probationer towards the end of the year, whence he removed to Pekan as Settlement Officer.

He was a youth of much promise and his death at the age of 19 which occurred on the Pahang River on the 4th instant cut short what would without doubt have been an honourable and useful career.

DEATHS AMONG
MALAY MINOR
CHIEFS AND
NOTABLES.

162. The death of Tunku Ngah of Tampin, which occurred in February, 1913, was referred to in my last report. The same report mentioned the death of Raja Kadir of Lukut, and I have to record this year with regret the death of his son Raja Haroun on 4th December, 1913. Raja Haroun was serving as Penghulu of Jimah at the time of his death, and by his early demise Government lost a good and trustworthy officer. In the Tampin district I have to record the death of To' Mendelika Dollah at Gemencheh and of To' Sati Kulop Sebong at Pemas. The last named had a remarkable knowledge of old (and often obscure) customary sayings and incidents of Rembau history.

HISTORICAL
RESEARCH, ETC.,
ETC.

163. The Committee for Malay Studies sent to the Press a pamphlet by the Hon'ble R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, and late Resident of this State, on "The History of Sri Menanti," and Mr. Winstedt, the Secretary to the Committee, reports that a good deal of material for local history was collected during the year, although pressure of other work prevented its being

worked up for publication. Interesting particulars regarding the aborigines of the Kenaboi valley in Jelebu were published in papers by Messrs. I. H. Evans and Boden Kloss of the Museums Department in the "Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums."

Among publications by Negri Sembilan officers during the year may be mentioned Mr. Winstedt's Malay Grammar, issued by the Clarendon Press—a most scholarly work—and a Manual of Local Law for Planters compiled by Mr. Cochrane.

SUMMARY.

164. Speaking generally it may, I think, fairly be said that in spite of the fall in the price of rubber and the temporary tightness of money in the local bazaar towards the end of the year, due in large measure to the failure of the Kwong Yik Bank in Singapore, the State continued to prosper during the year and advance was made in nearly all directions. The improvement in the mortality returns is in particular a subject for congratulation. The rubber industry showed its inherent strength in the face of unfavourable market conditions. Tin mining and the smaller industries of the State all flourished, and the padi harvest was exceptionally abundant.

For the future the outlook is promising—although new sources of revenue will have to be sought to replace the chandu revenue as this declines. Population is increasing and the State possesses large tracts of land awaiting development. It is well served in the matter of communications already and its finances are, at any rate for the time being, in a satisfactory position, with sufficient balances available to allow of important public works being undertaken.

CONCLUSION.

165. In conclusion, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar and the four Undang for their cordial co-operation and friendly support, to those officers of Government who have contributed to the successful and efficient working of the machinery of Government, and to those others outside the Government service who have given the Government their ready and loyal assistance and in pursuit of their several avocations have added to the general welfare of the community.

SEREMBAN,
10th May, 1914.

A. H. LEMON,
British Resident.

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APPENDIX A.

I.—Account of Cash Receipts and Payments together with Below
the Line Accounts for the year 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance on 1st January, 1913	533,512 13		
RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Land Revenue	354,723 54	Pensions and Retired Allowances ... ..	...
Customs	741,229 95	Political Pensions and Compassionate Allow- ances	13,418 15
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	1,367,286 91	Personal Emoluments ...	308,852 22
Fees of Court or Office, Rents exclusive of Lands, Payments of specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid	44,550 62	Other Charges	174,229 90
Interest	62,555 50	Transport	2,992 76
Federal Receipts	303,488 75	Federal Charges	1,058,503 35
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,442 38	Miscellaneous Services ...	22,695 42
Municipal	121,414 89	Purchase of Land	29,527 00
Land Sales	73,106 50	Works and Buildings— Annually Recurrent ...	47,603 01
Total Revenue	3,071,799 04	Roads, Streets and Brid- ges—Annl. Recurrent ...	438,018 03
Investments	500,000 00	Works and Buildings— Special Services	403,253 28
Advances	2,513,940 58	Roads, Streets and Brid- ges—Special Services...	182,436 46
Loans	32,354 53	Total Expenditure	2,681,529 58
Drafts and Remittances ...	121,191 85	Investments ... ..	...
Cash in Transit	1,920,901 94	Advances	3,676,415 67
Deposits	842,864 74	Loans	27,757 77
Suspense	69,713 20	Drafts and Remittances ...	127,400 28
Total Receipts	9,072,765 88	Cash in Transit	1,928,651 03
		Deposits	850,163 18
		Suspense	30,419 35
		Total Payments	9,322,336 86
		Balance on 31st Decem- ber, 1913	283,941 15
Total Receipts with Opening Balances	9,606,278 01	Total Payments with Closing Balances	9,606,278 01

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

II.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1913.

LIABILITIES—				\$	c.	ASSETS—				\$	c.
Suspense ...	...	...		1,218	43	Cash ...	...	...		283,941	15
Deposits ...	...	...		150,801	66	Cash in Transit ...	...	...		22,265	86
Surplus ...	...	...		2,738,161	83	Investments ...	...	...		1,450,000	00
						Loans ...	...	...		40,688	61
						Advances ...	...	...		1,090,187	66
						Drafts and Remittances...				3,098	64
Total ...				2,890,181	92	Total ...				2,890,181	92

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

III.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of the State of Negri Sembilan,
1909 to 1913.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1909.		Actual Expenditure, 1910.		Actual Expenditure, 1911.		Actual Expenditure, 1912.		Actual Expenditure, 1913.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1. Personal Emoluments ...	411,993	87	417,618	83	355,216	43	304,339	41	308,852	22
2. Other Charges ...	245,807	33	227,856	36	138,498	32	154,432	93	174,229	90
3. Political Pensions and Com- passionate Allowances ...	15,958	35	15,399	59	14,926	52	14,025	86	13,418	15
4. Transport ...	2,031	20	3,231	27	2,019	98	2,244	29	2,992	76
5. Federal Charges ...	452,330	97	571,732	44	683,997	30	738,692	96	1,058,503	35
6. Miscellaneous Services ...	38,482	78	26,764	33	23,118	40	25,851	98	22,695	42
7. Purchase of Land ...	12,436	98	4,019	12	6,000	00	2,578	25	29,527	00
8. Works and Buildings—An- nually Recurrent ...	56,390	79	57,299	15	47,636	56	46,475	06	47,603	01
9. „ „ Special Services ...	236,758	49	172,149	43	66,320	30	151,310	53	403,253	28
10. Roads, Streets & Bridges— Ann. Recurrent ...	384,755	54	395,182	41	381,199	08	393,270	88	438,018	03
11. „ „ Special Services ...	223,485	59	56,942	61	49,120	18	129,131	77	182,436	46
12. Special Payments ...	17,727	08	417	29	679	84	...	...	...	...
13. Expenditure under the Volun- teer Enactment ...	...	...	2,498	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	2,098,158	97	1,951,111	57	1,768,732	91	1,962,353	92	2,681,529	58

IV.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the State of Negri Sembilan,
1909 to 1913.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1909.		Actual Revenue, 1910.		Actual Revenue, 1911.		Actual Revenue, 1912.		Actual Revenue, 1913.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1. Land Revenue ...	191,933	57	272,578	44	295,988	96	337,356	08	354,723	54
2. Customs ...	833,624	69	880,968	77	653,169	32	797,138	63	741,229	95
3. Licences, Excise, Etc. ...	403,767	33	437,785	59	1,061,926	04	1,168,193	10	1,367,286	91
4. Fees of Court or Office, Etc. ...	45,540	46	59,036	35	43,171	52	40,137	11	44,550	62
5. Interest ...	48,849	05	32,833	87	47,005	42	60,563	71	62,555	50
6. Federal Receipts ...	179,412	98	208,950	72	224,191	33	240,131	03	303,488	75
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,788	45	2,193	28	3,224	67	3,591	53	3,442	38
8. Municipal ...	74,279	27	84,173	00	95,121	06	108,135	75	121,414	89
9. Land Sales ...	27,803	00	88,053	40	88,203	75	83,355	10	73,106	50
Total Revenue ...	1,806,998	80	2,066,573	42	2,512,002	07	2,838,602	04	3,071,799	04

APPENDIX B.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

I.—Abstract of Land Revenue collected in 1913.

District.	Land Revenue.	Reimburse- ments.	Land Sales.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Seremban	165,517	2,403	48,194	216,114
Coast	54,361	588	10,616	65,565
Jelevu	22,425	405	2,604	25,434
Kuala Pilah	52,743	585	7,754	61,082
Tampin	59,677	380	3,938	63,995
Total ...	354,723	4,361	73,106	432,190

II.—Revenue Derived from Land during the past five years.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	192,007	272,578	296,004	337,355	354,723*
Reimbursements	2,594	5,226	5,273	4,948	4,361
Land Sales	27,803	88,053	88,542	83,365	73,106
Total ...	222,404	365,857	389,819	425,668	432,190

* Does not include Licence Fees under Rubber Dealers Enactment, formerly credited under "Land Revenue" but now credited under "Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, etc."

N.S.

III.—Comparative Return showing Revenue collected by the Land Offices during 1912 and 1913, together with the Estimated Revenue for 1913.

District.							Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1913.	Excess over Estimate.	Decrease under Estimate.
							\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	206,732	216,566	9,834	...	164,970	216,566	51,596	...
Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,071	65,698	...	373	57,190	65,698	8,508	...
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,020	25,450	...	2,570	27,825	25,450	...	2,375
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,418	61,335	...	83	50,630	61,335	10,705	...
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,427	64,161	734	...	56,785	64,161	7,376	...
Total							425,668	433,210*	10,568	3,026	357,400	433,210	78,185	2,375

* Includes fees collected under Rubber Dealers Enactment licences.

IV.—Comparative Return showing Land and Mining Rents collected by the Land Offices in 1912 and 1913, together with the Estimated Revenue for 1913.

District.							Land Rents.			Mining Rents.			Total.		
							Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.	Collected, 1912.	Collected, 1913.	Estimated, 1913.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,829	130,388	121,700	15,524	15,355	12,000	128,353	145,743	133,700
Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,279	45,954	44,100	352	338	400	38,631	46,292	44,500
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,815	11,894	12,050	5,408	5,858	8,000	16,223	17,752	20,050
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,422	41,636	37,200	1,630	1,565	1,500	39,052	43,201	38,700
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,003	53,043	47,300	130	29	100	52,133	53,072	47,400
Total							251,348	282,915	262,350	23,044	23,145	22,000	274,392	306,060	284,350

Increase	...	31,567	20,565	101	1,145
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...
Total increase over 1912	...	...	...	...	\$31,668
Total excess over the Estimate	...	...	...	...	21,710

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

V.—Comparative Return showing Registration Work done in the Land Offices during 1912 and 1913 under the Land and Mining Enactments.

District.	1912.		1913.	
	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
		§ c.		§ c.
Seremban	646	891.50	1,127	873.50
Coast	244	154.50	190	360.50
Jelevu	137	4,272.50	208	60.00
Kuala Pilah	1,325	301.75	1,593	267.25
Tampin	823	547.50	1,589	402.25
Total ...	3,175	6,167.75	4,707	1,963.50

VI.—Comparative Return showing the Registration Work done during 1912 and 1913 under the Registration of Titles Enactment.

1912.		1913.	
No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Transactions.	Value of Stamps.
	§		§
1,747	16,255	2,099	17,297

N.S.

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

VII.—Lands Alienated and Reverted to Government in 1913 and Approximate Total of Alienated Lands on 1.1.1914.

AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDINGS LANDS.

District.							Alienated prior to 1913.		Alienated in 1913.		Reverted in 1913.		Alienated lands on 1.1.1914.	
							No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,177	115,608	990	4,045	54	521	10,113	119,132
Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,633	86,826	211	4,768	5	362	2,839	91,232
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,174	16,654	234	952	30	4	3,378	17,602
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,641	69,634	1,099	5,380	74	752	15,666	74,262
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,355	62,593	1,435	6,548	36	9,447	13,756	59,694
Total							41,980	351,315	3,969	21,693	199	11,086	45,752	361,922

MINING LANDS.

Seremban	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	15,092	26	383	87	1,602	488	13,873
Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	350	...	...	3	73	10	277
Jelevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	8,221	30	428	66	2,314	373	6,335
Kuala Pilah	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2,395	21	212	12	198	113	2,409
Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	130	...	...	3	130	...	...
Total							1,078	26,188	77	1,023	171	4,317	984	22,894

APPENDIX B—(cont.)

VIII.—Return of Land Rents for the past five years.

Land Rents.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOWN & AGRICULTURAL LANDS.					
Permanent Titles	120,723	185,714	213,849	246,962	276,118
Temporary Occupation	2,678	1,600	1,313	1,714	1,966
MINING LANDS.					
Mining Leases	27,525	24,493	23,493	23,044	23,145

IX.—Total Export of Tin for the years 1909 to 1913.

Year.	Block Tin.	Tin-ore.	Total Tin.	Total Duty.
	Pkls.	Pkls.	Pkls.	\$
1909	4,535	43,537	48,072	427,008
1910	122	34,576	34,698	344,827
1911	91	29,140	29,231	359,367
1912	67	29,004	29,071	399,429
1913	17	31,641	31,658	417,754

APPENDIX C.

COURTS.

I.—Statement of the Estimated and Actual Revenue for the year 1913.

District.	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess on Estimate.	Deficiency on Estimate.
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Seremban	14,950	18,482 25	3,532 25	...
Coast	3,100	3,824 57	724 57	...
Jelevu	2,450	3,348 28	898 28	...
Kuala Pilah	7,700	6,041 54	...	1,658 46
Tampin	3,500	5,095 60	1,595 60	...
Total ...	31,700	36,792 24	6,750 70	1,658 46

II.—Statement of Revenue collected in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Judicial Commis- sioner's Court.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Seremban... ..	79	10,575 35	761 10	121 50	11,536 95
Coast ... ..	...	3,031 27	129 20	46 40	3,206 87
Jelevu ... ..	...	2,308 38	329 20	...	2,637 58
Kuala Pilah ... ..	...	3,060 19	1,269 10	...	4,329 29
Tampin ... ..	...	3,403 18	807 80	...	4,210 98
Total ...	79	22,378 37	3,296 40	167 90	25,921 67

III.—Statement of Revenue collected in the Civil Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Magistrates' Courts.	Kathis' Courts.	Penghulus' Courts.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Seremban	6,852 56	4 20	88 54	6,945 30
Coast	584 97	40	32 33	617 70
Jelevu	710 70	...	...	710 70
Kuala Pilah	1,663 75	48 50	...	1,712 25
Tampin	884 62	...	...	884 62
Total ...	10,696 60	53 10	120 87	10,870 57

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IV.—Statement of Work performed in the Criminal Courts during the year 1913.

District.	Judicial Commissioner's Appeal.						Judicial Commissioner's Court.			Magistrates' Courts.					Penghulus' Courts.				Kathis' Courts.				Total.
	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Referred to Lower Court.	Sentence varied.	Pending.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Appeal.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Other order.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.	Total.	
Seremban ...	3	6	...	4	1	14	15	3	18	...	1,784	432	74	2,290	69	13	1	83	17	...	...	17	2,422
Kuala Pilah ...	1	2	...	1	...	4	3	1	4	...	1,190	213	...	1,403	...	...	...	...	113	70	...	183	1,594
Tampin ...	3	1	...	1	...	5	4	3	7	6	548	176	...	730	43	5	...	48	...	...	...	...	790
Jelevu ...	1	2	...	2	1	6	2	2	4	...	279	34	...	313	...	...	...	...	179	62	...	241	564
Port Dickson ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	7	1	388	83	...	472	30	36	...	66	1	...	...	1	547
Total ...	8	12	...	8	2	30	30	10	40	7	4,189	938	74	5,208	142	54	1	197	310	132	...	442	5,917

N.S.

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

V.—Statement of Work performed in the Civil Courts during the year 1913

District.	Judicial Commissioner's Court.					Magistrates' Courts.			Penghulu.	Kathi.	Grand Total.
	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankrupt Court.	Probate and Administration Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Total.			
Seremban	6	119	...	94	219	1	827	828	141	13	1,201
Kuala Pilah	8	...	...	13	21	...	376	376	...	64	461
Tampin	3	...	...	123	126	4	215	219	50	126	521
Jelevu	1	...	...	33	34	...	159	159	...	14	207
Port Dickson	1	...	...	17	18	1	143	144	55	3	220
Total	19	119	...	280	418	6	1,720	1,726	246	220	2,610

VI.—Return of Enquiries of Deaths for the year 1913.

District.				Accidental death.	Suicide.	Murder.	Justifiable homicide.	Natural causes.	Unknown causes.	Found drowned.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Death by misadventure.	Transfer to other district.	Pending.	Total.
Seremban ... ..	...	...	...	19	11	1	1	17	2	5	1	7	1	1	66
Kuala Pilah ... ..	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tampin ... ..	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Jelevu ... ..	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Port Dickson ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Total ... ..	...	...	...	40	19	5	1	21	2	5	3	7	1	1	105

APPENDIX D.

MEDICAL.

I.—Annual Returns of Government Hospitals for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year, 1913.	Total treated.	Discharges, Deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year, 1913.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Daily average No. of patients.	No. of beds.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.				
District Hospital, Seremban	355	7,593	7,948	6,226	83	492	767	7,568	380	9.65	356.49	382
Vagrant Ward " ...	...	89	89	48	12	...	4	64	25	4.49	19.47	20
Gaol Hospital " ...	10	187	197	181	3	...	6	190	7	3.04	8.56	24
District Hospital, Tampin	126	2,435	2,561	2,115	16	31	255	2,417	144	9.95	124.38	133
" " Port Dickson...	92	1,385	1,477	1,212	50	18	105	1,385	92	7.10	89.29	120
Beri-beri Hospital " ...	49	429	478	335	49	3	19	406	72	3.97	50.33	120
District Hospital Jelebu	60	1,070	1,130	967	10	13	81	1,071	59	7.16	54.51	60
" " Mantin ...	28	626	654	569	15	8	44	636	18	6.72	21.77	32
" " Kuala Pilah	120	2,410	2,530	2,172	5	63	170	2,410	120	6.71	125.34	130
Total	840	16,224	17,064	13,825	243	628	1,451	16,147	917	8.50	850.14	1,021

N.S.

APPENDIX D—(cont.)

II.—Vaccination Return for the State for the year 1913.

Station.	Number vaccinated.								Total.	Result.				Total vaccinated.	Percentage.	
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Chinese.	Indians.	Javanese.	Malays.	Japanese.	Others.		Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.		Perfect.	Failed.
Seremban ...	3	4	487	233	23	735	...	14	1,499	1,345	26	105	23	1,499	89.72	7.00
Tampin ...	...	1	31	1	...	1,751	...	...	1,784	1,514	36	207	27	1,784	84.86	11.60
Jelevu ...	...	...	122	7	7	568	...	...	704	673	3	23	5	704	95.59	3.26
Coast ...	...	...	28	5	2	137	...	...	172	136	11	23	2	172	79.12	13.37
Kuala Pilah ...	...	...	16	4	...	1,675	...	...	1,695	1,591	6	98	...	1,695	93.86	5.78
Total ...	3	5	684	250	32	4,866	...	14	5,854	5,259	82	456	57	5,854	89.85	7.78

N.S.

APPENDIX E.

Return of Births and Deaths registered in the State of Negri Sembilan for the year 1913.

BIRTHS.

Nationality.	Seremban.				Tampin.				Kuala Pilah.				Port Dickson.				Jelebu.				Mantin.				Whole State.				Grand total, 1912.
	1913.			Total, 1912.	1913.			Total, 1912.	1913.			Total, 1912.	1913.			Total, 1912.	1913.			Total, 1912.	1913.			Grand total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Malays & Javanese	144	134	278	274	376	309	685	707	544	521	1,065	1,189	81	63	144	149	85	95	180	204	120	114	234	212	1,350	1,236	2,586	2,735	
Chinese ...	123	94	217	145	9	19	28	26	26	16	42	41	24	18	42	34	60	42	102	71	63	48	111	103	305	237	542	420	
Tamils ...	45	47	92	64	7	12	19	15	13	7	20	9	20	17	37	25	2	5	7	4	27	28	55	45	114	116	230	162	
Europeans ...	2	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	6	6
Eurasians ...	9	11	20	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	13
Others ...	6	6	12	10	...	1	1	2	5	2	7	9	2	...	2	4	3	4	7	4	2	1	3	4	18	14	32	33	
Total ...	329	293	622	509	392	342	734	751	588	548	1,136	1,249	128	99	227	213	150	146	296	283	212	192	404	364	1,799	1,620	3,419	3,369	

DEATHS.

Malays & Javanese	195	102	297	407	270	232	502	554	521	435	956	856	83	44	127	160	59	55	114	115	131	104	235	193	1,259	972	2,231	2,285
Chinese ...	1,212	77	1,289	1,632	229	8	237	235	200	13	213	176	273	10	283	338	159	25	184	153	330	43	373	361	2,403	176	2,579	2,895
Tamils ...	469	139	608	1,303	118	30	148	101	53	12	65	61	162	68	230	310	7	4	11	19	162	92	254	311	971	345	1,316	2,105
Europeans ...	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	3	7	3
Eurasians ...	5	9	14	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	10
Others ...	42	8	50	45	3	2	5	5	7	1	8	21	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	12	63	11	74	89
Total ...	1,925	337	2,262	3,400	620	273	893	895	781	461	1,242	1,115	525	122	647	812	225	84	309	288	629	240	869	877	4,705	1,517	6,222	7,387

APPENDIX F.

I.—Abstract of Thermometrical and Rainfall Observations taken at Six Stations of the State of Negri Sembilan during the year 1913.

Month.	SEREMBAN.				TAMPIN.				MANTIN.				JELEBU.				KUALA PILAH.				Port DICKSON.			
	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	9 a.m.			6 a.m. & 6 p.m.
	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Rainfall during the month.
	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
January ...	87.0	71.6	15.4	5.30	83.8	72.8	11.0	4.92				4.50	82.2	73.1	9.1	6.28	87.8	70.8	17.0	10.89	87.5	73.6	13.9	3.31
February ...	90.3	71.8	18.5	3.28	86.9	73.6	13.3	1.78				0.96	84.6	73.3	11.3	0.94	89.8	70.1	19.7	2.04	88.5	73.7	14.8	3.01
March ...	88.1	70.5	17.6	7.66	85.9	73.2	12.7	6.08				11.00	84.0	74.1	9.9	5.20	90.3	70.7	19.6	6.75	88.1	74.6	13.5	3.86
April ...	87.7	71.9	15.8	11.63	87.9	74.0	13.9	4.19				6.65	84.6	75.1	9.5	10.06	90.3	73.1	17.2	5.91	88.2	75.0	13.2	3.18
May ...	86.7	72.5	14.2	10.14	87.1	73.6	13.5	8.80				5.50	84.0	75.0	9.0	8.99	90.5	72.8	17.7	4.32	87.8	75.0	12.8	5.44
June ...	87.3	71.6	15.7	8.47	88.2	74.2	14.0	5.02				7.21	84.4	74.8	9.6	4.10	89.3	74.5	14.8	5.92	87.9	74.6	13.3	13.98
July ...	87.1	70.9	16.2	7.03	88.4	73.3	15.1	4.40				3.59	84.9	73.3	11.6	1.47				1.95	87.4	73.7	13.7	7.94
August ...	88.5	71.3	17.2	7.26	88.2	73.6	14.6	5.93				6.12	85.6	73.5	12.1	0.51				4.66	87.1	73.8	13.3	6.62
September ...	90.3	70.8	19.5	10.61	87.0	72.6	14.4	12.62				8.21				6.73				4.51	87.7	74.0	13.7	7.50
October ...	89.9	71.3	18.6	9.40	87.4	73.1	14.3	11.75				8.20				5.70				7.84	87.2	74.1	13.1	11.51
November ...	88.7	71.4	17.3	15.89				14.73				14.63				9.34	86.6	73.6	13.0	16.11	86.6	73.6	13.0	11.98
December ...	88.9	71.5	17.4	15.97				7.07				13.61	83.9	70.9	13.0	4.25	86.1	73.5	12.6	8.01	86.9	73.4	13.5	10.06
Mean ...	88.3	71.4	16.9		87.0	73.4	13.6						84.2	73.6	10.6		88.8	72.4	16.4		87.5	74.1	13.4	
Total Rainfall ...	112.64				87.29				90.18				63.57				78.91				88.39			
Average Monthly Rainfall ...	9.38				7.27				7.51				5.29				6.57				7.36			
Mean Temperature ...	79.8				80.2				...				78.9				80.6				80.8			

N.S.

APPENDIX G.

PRISON RETURN OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

CIVIL PRISON.					CRIMINAL PRISON.				
Number of separate Cells	1				Number of separate Cells	108			
Available accommodation in Associ- ation Wards	30				Available accommodation in Associ- ation Wards	30			
					Number of Beds in Hospital	12			
	Remaining.	Committed.	Received from other States.	Discharged.	Transferred to other States.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Remaining.
CIVIL PRISON.									
Waiting Trial ... ..	...	71	...	70	...	...	1	...	...
Debtors ... ..	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Imprisonment	3	16	...	14	...	1	...	...	4
Under Remand	1	95	...	95	1	...	...	...	...
Condemned to Death	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Deportee	1	39	1	38	...	...	1	...	2
TOTAL CIVIL	6	226	1	222	2	1	2	...	6
CRIMINAL PRISON.									
EUROPEANS.									
Revenue Grade ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short Sentence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Sentence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVES.									
Revenue Grade	15	233	...	209	...	...	1	...	38
Short Sentence	95	326	1	318	...	...	3	...	101
Long Sentence	1	25	1	...	18	...	...	...	9
TOTAL CRIMINAL	111	584	2	527	18	...	4	...	148
GRAND TOTAL	117	810	3	749	20	1	6	...	154

DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Number of Prisoners in separate Cells	102		
Do. do. Lock-ups and Associ- ation Wards	—		
Total	102		
Number of Prisoners in Hospital	12		
Do. do. Civil Prison	40		
Total	154		
		Daily average of Prisoners for 1913 ...	127.11

APPENDIX H.

I.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Import into Negri Sembilan for the years 1912 and 1913.

	How counted.	1912.	1913.
Arrack and Samsu	Gallons	29,639	22,347
Beans and Pease	Pikuls	10,707	9,372
Beer and Stout	Doz. Pints	102,464	118,708
Bran	Pikuls	31,856	31,021
Brandy	Cases	2,286	3,297
Cement	Casks	10,195	17,034
Cattle	No.	681	643
Coal	Tons	...	...
Coconut Oil	Pikuls	3,400	2,395
Cotton Piece Goods	Pieces	98,851	60,175
Dynamite	Cases	...	...
Fish, Dried and Salted	Pikuls	10,359	17,873
Flour, Wheat	Bags	43,357	41,931
Gin	Cases	2,262	2,083
Ghee	Pikuls	2,537	747
Ground Nuts	"	2,899	2,611
Hides Tanned	"	129	55
Horses and Ponies	No.	22	2
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	Cwt.	1,196	222
„ Corrugated	"	4,574	4,509
„ Nails	"	2,883	2,709
Kachang Oil	Pikuls	3,993	4,639
Lard	"	1,724	1,576
Liquid Fuel	Tons	13	...
Lubricating Oil	Gallons	6,377	6,315
Manure, Oil Cakes	Pikuls	4,578	127
Matches	Cases	912	791
Milk	"	13,159	8,403
Onions and Garlic	Pikuls	7,321	6,965
Opium, in form of Chandu	Tahils	...	...
Padi	Pikuls	1,541	1,623
Petroleum	Tins	77,844	139,588
Pigs	No.	1,341	473
Rice	Pikuls	309,466	383,423
Salt	"	10,007	11,421
Soap and Soda	"	2,196	2,053
Sarongs	Corges	1,015	1,735
Steel	Cwt.	2,127	349
Sugar	Pikuls	19,458	19,289
Sheep and Goats	No.	3,197	959
Tea	Pikuls	1,699	2,067
Tobacco	"	5,478	4,119
Whisky	Cases	3,892	5,098
Wines	"	410	153
Woollen Cloth	Pieces	699	448

APPENDIX H—(cont.)

II.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Export from Negri Sembilan during the years 1912 and 1913.

—							How counted.	1912.	1913.
								\$	\$
Arecanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pikuls	455	197
Blachan	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	44	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	17
Copra	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	364	660
Damar	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	490	3,399
Fish, Dried and Salted	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	56	106
Gambier	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	12,466	12,388
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oz.	...	50
Getahs and Rubbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pikuls	57	13
Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	509	559
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Padi	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	22
Para Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons	2,781.49	3,995.77
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pikuls	735	299
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cases	672	334
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	No.	112	157
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pikuls	332	774
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	5
Tapioca, excluding Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	40,321	21,667
Tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	66	17
Tin-ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	41,434	45,202
Wood Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pikuls	2,724	126

APPENDIX I.

Financial and Statistical Returns for the years 1896 to 1913.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue. *	Tin Duty.
			Imports.	Exports.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1896	555,329	573,569	2,123,572	1,234,787	66,379	181,260
1897	572,546	607,313	2,291,637	2,806,667	77,100	186,310
1898	701,334	730,859	2,165,169	3,199,435	103,368	228,106
1899	1,085,015	851,704	2,609,667	6,231,671	123,795	556,858
1900	1,251,366	1,009,318	4,281,457	7,048,988	125,168	692,519
1901	1,669,352	1,632,958	4,496,670	7,137,982	100,772	667,988
1902	1,832,722	1,769,756	6,598,913	8,005,428	106,709	801,999
1903	2,130,706	1,647,211	5,794,207	8,913,405	126,784	987,136
1904	2,223,004	1,859,552	4,469,068	7,931,648	143,181	889,279
1905	2,335,534	2,214,093	4,331,918	8,335,112	145,475	939,832
1906	2,487,089	2,274,337	4,371,680	8,798,537	168,250	969,159
1907	2,265,604	2,089,504	4,071,870	8,938,905	175,561	877,138
1908	1,807,533	2,389,257	4,046,582	6,161,081	179,834	555,103
1909	1,806,999	2,098,159	4,134,418	6,168,912	191,934	427,008
1910	2,066,573	1,951,112	4,870,477	7,978,071	272,578	344,826
1911	2,512,002	1,768,733	4,630,404	8,419,046	295,989	359,367
1912	2,838,602	1,962,354	5,668,658	14,878,024	337,356	399,414
1913	3,071,799	2,674,641	6,399,896	13,360,780	354,723	418,916

* Exclusive of Forest Revenue for 1901 and following years.